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Acta Victoriana



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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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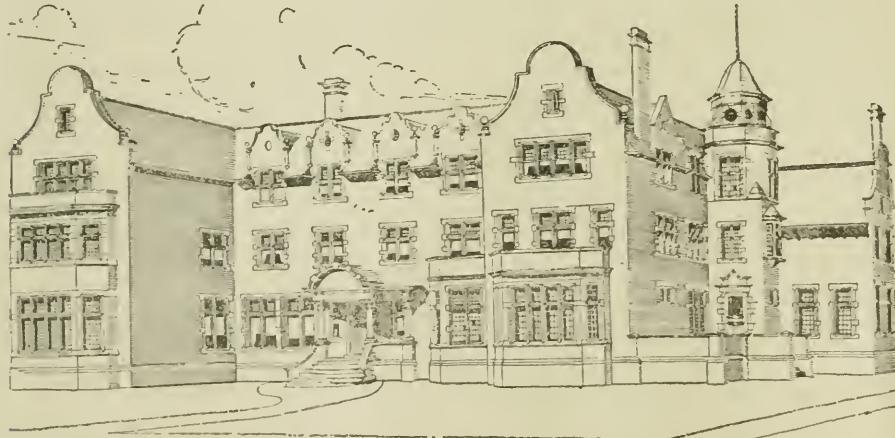
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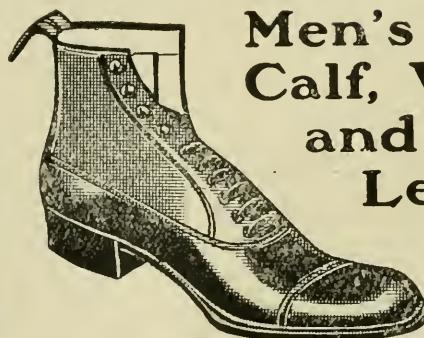
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"The Solitary Reaper."

Photo by J. P. Hodgins.

Acta Victoriana

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TORONTO, JUNE, 1903.

No. 8.

The Heart of Things.

A. J. JOHNSON, '01.

*When winter storms are past,
And the warm wind pushes free
O'er swollen brook, and meadow bare,
And up from the tossing sea;
When life and health and hope
Are the song that nature sings,
I like to laugh my way
Fair into the heart of things.*

*My heart is the heart of the tree,
In myself and the bird one soul;
And God in my lone life
Is God in the life of the whole.
And when I would know the song,
The song that nature sings,
I must learn to laugh my way
Fair into the heart of things.*

The First Salon of the Toronto Camera Club.

BY SIDNEY R. CARTER.



In writing an appreciation of the work exhibited at the Toronto Camera Club's Salon, a brief review of the position now held by pictorial photography may not be out of place.

Probably the starting point of the advance movement was the formation in England about eleven years ago of the society known as the Linked Ring, primarily for the purpose of holding an annual exhibition of pictures produced by photography, and judged entirely from an artistic point of view. Although early collapse was predicted on all sides, this society was never in a more flourishing condition than it is to-day, and the standard it has set and maintained is in no way lower than that of any exhibition of art work in other mediums.

In America the need of such a society as the Linked Ring had long been felt, and the founding of the Photo Secession last year by Alfred Stieglitz banded together cameraists of high ideals from all parts of the States who had hitherto been working independently.

Among recent international exhibitions that have considered pictorial photography by the same standard as painting and sculpture, and have exhibited it together with them, might be mentioned the Glasgow exhibition of 1901, where a notable exhibit of photographs was shown in the Fine Arts Building. The Decorative and Fine Arts Exhibition held last year at Turin gave a prominent position to a large collection of photographs quite cosmopolitan in scope, and a special prize, donated by the King of Italy, was awarded to Alfred Stieglitz for the contribution he sent representing work of the Photo Secessionists. Last year the Paris Salon, for the first time, recognized the claims of photography in passing judgment on a number of prints by Eduard A. Steichen, which were deemed worthy by the jury of a place in the world's greatest annual exhibition of fine art. The management of the World's Fair, to be held next year at St. Louis, has consented to allow photographs to go before its jury of selection of work to be exhibited in the Fine Arts Palace, but, unfortunately, has placed a "space permitting" restriction which may possibly prevent any of the highest class of work being submitted.

In criticizing the Salon of the Toronto Camera Club, in justice to some of the exhibitors it is only fair to say that the request for this article came some days after the close of the exhibition, and, with a few exceptions, I must depend entirely on the first impression left by the particular print under consideration.

The initial round gives a feeling of satisfaction, as much almost in what is conspicuously absent as in the remarkable improvement in the class of work shown. The judges are to be congratulated in not



“WOODLAND PASTURES.”

Photo by H. B. Lefroy.

allowing a single example of the enamelled surface abomination or a portrait of leering negroes to intrude. •

Of the six prints by Mrs. Annie W. Brigman, the portrait of “Herman Whitaker” (14) is perhaps her best. The modelling of the features is remarkably good, and the pose natural and effective.

W. B. Blackhall’s “Stone Hookers” (17) is quite a wonderful piece of technical work printed in a pigment process (without transfer), yet full of delicate detail, but its colour, red, is not sympathetic with the subject.

Miss Alice Boughton's six pictures are all worthy examples of pictorial photography, and are most versatile in treatment. Her dainty studies of nude children in *pleine air* are among the best of their kind we have seen. "Tanagra" (20) is a beautifully draped panel arrangement of a young girl, quite Japanese in its simplicity,



"IN THE DIMLY-LIGHTED AISLE."

Photo by W. H. Moss.

high key, and short range of tones. Miss Boughton's more ambitious work, noticeably in "Eve" (27) and "The Pool" (18), causes one to give an involuntary shudder as though the scenes were not of this world, and such evidently is the intention, for we recall the title of one of Miss Boughton's Minneapolis pictures, "Eurydice returning to Hades."

Those of us who have seen J. P. Hodgins' work at former exhibitions will expect much from him. None of his more recent work impresses me so much as his "Solitary Reaper" (67) of which he sends a large print. This is a theme well worthy of the brush of Millet, and its spirit is in no way lost in its photographic rendering by



"BLESSED ART THOU AMONG WOMEN."

Photo by Gertrude Kasebier.

Mr. Hodgins. The sweeping lines of light in the western sky, indicating the departed day, intensify the profound feeling of solitude.

Herbert Arthur Hess is the most largely represented exhibitor, fourteen examples of his work being accepted. His rather ambitious nudes can hardly be considered an unqualified success. Although Mr. Hess has cleverly posed his models, his values are abrupt and the effect spotty. The colour of a number of this exhibitor's prints is

much too bricky for my fancy. Mr. Hess also gives some good examples of what, for the want of a better name, might be called professional portraiture.

The Club's president, H. B. Lefroy, continues to work on pastoral subjects, along which line he has done so much good work in former years. His "Woodland Pastures" (104) is one of his best. The grouping of the cattle is remarkably good, and the only distracting feature is the high light on the horizon. The "Meadow Stream" (102) is an almost ideal bit of Nature in full sunlight, yet soft and airy.

At first sight of Frank E. Marks' "Evening Meadows" (110) we almost thought that Horsley Hinton had favoured the exhibition with one of his inimitable landscapes, so similar is it in selection and treatment to those the great English worker loves to portray. It would indeed be hard to imagine a more ideal composition, or a more poetic rendering of the still evening.

Oscar Maurer gives two splendid examples of unconventional portraiture in his "Study" (112), and "Edward MacDowell" (114). The problem of lighting is most effectively handled. His "Gulls" (113) is a daringly simple study taken from the stern of a steamer.

W. H. Moss contributes the only examples of purely architectural subjects exhibited. In his "In the Dimly-Lighted Aisle" (116) the feeling of depth in the dark recesses of the cathedral interior is well suggested.

The first picture in the Photo Secessionists' Loan Collection is Steichen's magnificent portrait of Auguste Rodin. This is a picture before which one is lost in admiration, and after being viewed repeatedly it loses none of its original fascination. The profile of the celebrated sculptor is strongly silhouetted against his statue of Victor Hugo—and such a silhouette! The face is scarcely lighter in tone than the dark mass of the coat, yet every feature can be felt, and one seems to see the very soul of the sitter. The clever way in which the detail is suggested brings to my mind Nicholson's xylograph of Whistler in which the figure of the artist appears to stand away from the background while in fact it is in no way differentiated therefrom. Hardly less wonderful is the portrait of Chase. The modelling of the face is very strongly brought out and the free use of Chinese white effectively resorted to. "Narcissus" is a representative example of Mr. Steichen's really extraordinary work in the nude.

Frank Eugene in his "La Cigale" gives an entirely original rendering of the nude. His print might almost be a reproduction from an



“EVENTIDE.”

Photo by Sidney R. Carter.



Italian sculpture so idealistic is the arrangement and so like marble does he represent the texture of the flesh. In his portrait of Alfred Stieglitz Mr. Eugene gives us a strong but rather unsympathetic portrait of his co-worker.

Mrs. Käsebier's "Blessed Art Thou Among Women," is a most daring piece of work, both in conception and execution. The introduction of the dark figure of the child into so light an arrangement could hardly have been attempted by a worker of less originality and strength. The result is most striking and entirely satisfactory. "The Sisters" is undoubtedly the most charming example of child portraiture we have seen and was certainly the most popular picture in the room. Never have we seen a portrait so entirely natural in grace and beauty. The exquisitely rich color of both this print and "The Smoker" called forth much admiration. Mrs. Käsebier's somewhat bizarre "Red Man" is in strong contrast with her other work, its chief characteristic being its rugged strength.

Joseph T. Keiley gives some clever examples of his work in glycerine manipulated platinum in his "Indian Head" and "Study in Flesh Tones," in both of which the flesh is rendered in a slightly warmer tint than the rest of the composition. The character-portrait of "De Guiche" should turn the attention of some other of the best workers to a class of portraiture almost entirely given over to the commercial photographer.

The work of Alfred Stieglitz attracted much attention both on account of its intrinsic merit and as representing one who has done more than any other for the advancement of pictorial photography. "Watching for the Return," represents a number of Dutch fish-wives on the beach anxiously scanning the horizon. The spirit of the scene is admirably caught and the human interest intense. "Icy Night" is a large carbon print of a city avenue at night, the bare tree trunks strongly illuminated by artificial light intensified in places by the drifted snow.

The "Street—Evening" by Alvin Langdon Coburn is a most delicate piece of impressionism, a beautiful purple-grey in color, the texture of the paper helping in the broad treatment of the masses. A picture such as this, in which the spirit only of the scene is represented, is a source of much worry to the Philistine, who must have facts and seldom gets anything else.

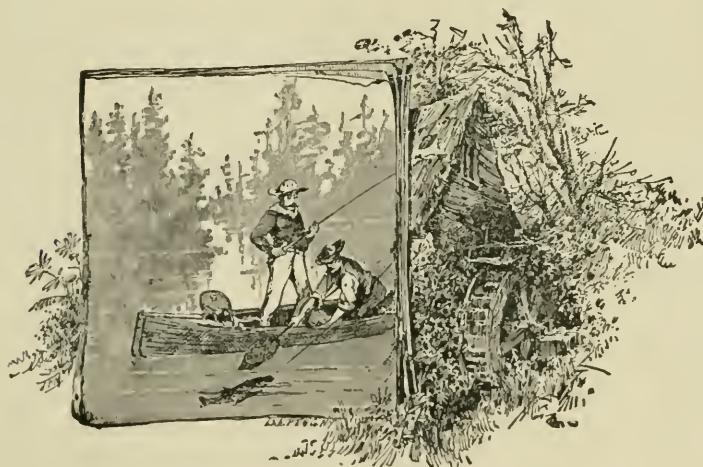
Wm. B. Post gives a beautiful example of what may be done with a camera in winter. His "Winter Impression" is pitched in the highest possible key and vibrates with soft reflected light. This

picture is indeed a revelation to most of us who associate winter photographs with anything but poetry.

Edmund Stirling, in his "Bad News" attempts a subject which has always appeared to me to be obtrusive, although one cannot for a moment imagine that it was produced in any other way than by careful arrangement. His sweeping lines suggest the work of John Alexander and he exhibits a most careful attention to the details and lines of the composition.

Of his three exhibited prints, Mr. Clarence White's triptych "Spring" is most characteristic of the school of photography he may be said to have founded. The novel method of framing is most effective, but would not bear imitation by anyone of less power. "Letitia Felix" is a portrait so strongly bearing the stamp of Mr. White's personality as to render the signature unnecessary.

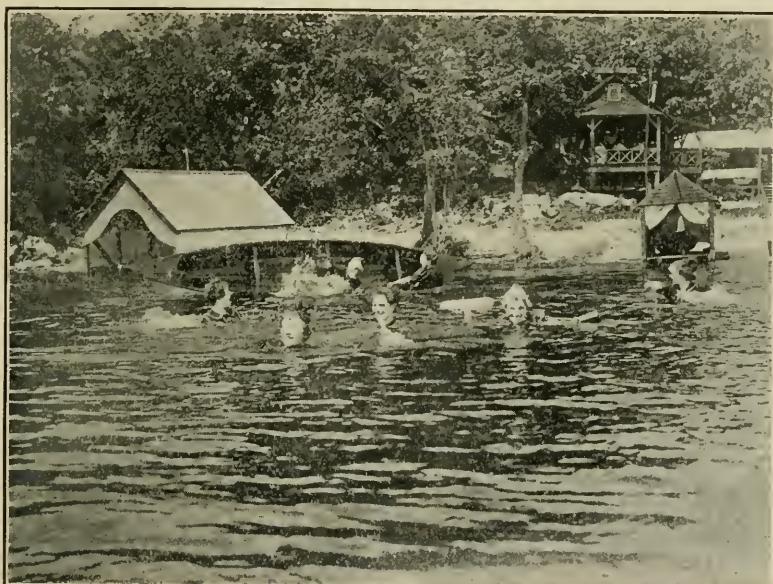
Those of us who had seen A. W. Wilde's contribution to last year's exhibition were led to expect much from him and were in no way disappointed. Mr. Wilde continues to work in the gum process, which he has carried to the highest possible degree of excellence. His "Sketch" is a freely manipulated study of a small lake, the atmosphere heavily laden with pearly mist which is rendered in a masterly manner. Mr. Wilde's other landscape represents a wooded slope in soft sunlight, or at least that was the impression it gave me, but upon referring to the catalogue I found I had mistaken the artist's intention, for its title is "Nocturne."



Muskoka Memories.

BY MERCY E. POWELL, '01.

THE warmth of the May sunshine sends my thoughts flying back to the cool breezes and the black waters of Muskoka. The first canoeing trip in my experience was when I was eight years of age—how long ago that was has no concern with the present document. Arithmetic is too trying when the thermometer registers 80° F. Since that early time, when suasion physical as well as moral was



"THE SWIMMING SCHOOL."

requisite to keep the restless child reasonably still in the tiny craft and when it required much coaxing to induce her to enter the water and wet her "new baving-suit," many delightful days and weeks have added stores of pleasantness to the memories of Muskoka.

One of the sweetest memories is of the cottage at Massey Camp where at 9 p.m. we all gathered around the crackling fire in the great chimney for evening prayers. The hymns we sang in that comfortable room, bright with the red hangings and the dancing firelight, repeat

themselves sweetly now that two loved ones of the little company have gone home, and we can still hear the strains of "God be with you" that always sped the parting guest. After the song came the lesson and the prayer while inquisitive field-mice peeped down from the rafters above or scuttled away over the beams. Shall I tell how sometimes the warmth of the room and the quiet voice of the speaker lulled the listeners until one or two fell asleep and forgot to rise from their knees? Or of the excitement that night when the waiter announced the presence of a porcupine in the ice-house, only to have



"THE DANCING FIRELIGHT."

his diagnosis of the case rejected by indignantly tilted noses, when the unmistakable traces of the pretty "black and white cat" of the woods came to us on the evening air?

What sport we had on the fishing trips! One night to the consternation of the entire camp, Mrs. W. and Mr. C., two notoriously unwilling anglers, declared their intention of going out for big game at five the next morning. In spite of the open scepticism of all concerned they went, and on their return at breakfast time were welcomed by every bell, horn, whistle and pistol in the place. The uproar grew

even more deafening when Mr. C. solemnly arose in the row-boat and held up a magnificent 14-pound maskinonge. Congratulations, questions, ejaculations, filled the air. The lucky fishermen visibly increased in size and importance. The captors and the captive must perforce sit at once for their photographs. Everyone was lost in wonder at the marvel—no, not quite everyone! When the excitement had calmed sufficiently to allow the party to adjourn to breakfast, someone discovered that Mr. Fish had in some mysterious fashion got the hook firmly fastened into the *outside* of his mouth! A legal investigation



"A GOOD TARGET."

took place and it was at last admitted that the 'lunge had been purchased from an Indian the previous day and anchored in the reed-bed, whence the anglers had taken it in the morning.

And then the swimming-school by the dock! A plunge into those cool waters would be very refreshing just now. How we splashed and laughed! and when we had a canoe with us to upset the fun was even greater—until we were called out to dress for dinner, at which we had to appear with wet, bedraggled, tangled locks, feeling that bathing had lost its popularity.

There were picnics up the Kahsheshebogamog—the beautiful little river with the name as long as itself—and there was a learned discourse on cat-birds and their ways given by a now famous Egyptian explorer known to many at old Vic. How we laughed when the cat-bird babies proved to be tiny pussies !

Two days of races recur to me—the first many years ago when dignity and propriety were words not included in our youthful vocabu-



“FISHERMAN’S LUCK.”

lary. The merry house-party at the hospitable summer home of Mr. L. agreed on a field day. The girls of the party felt it incumbent upon them to assume raiment meet for the occasion. Consequently they appropriated the superfluous sweaters and “knickers” in the boys’ apartments and, arrayed in these, with the latter articles partially concealed by modest but scanty bathing-suit skirts, they were ready for the 100-yard dashes, the jumping contests, the three-legged races,

and the base-ball game—fit consummation of the day's diversions—wherein sofa-cushions acted as bases and a nice soft foot-ball replaced the hard professional instrument of torture. The other race day was at an A. C. A. meet near Port Cockburn, when we were almost, but not quite, first in a tandem canoe race. There were many more spectators on that occasion but less enjoyment than on the day when we did not "play to the gallery."

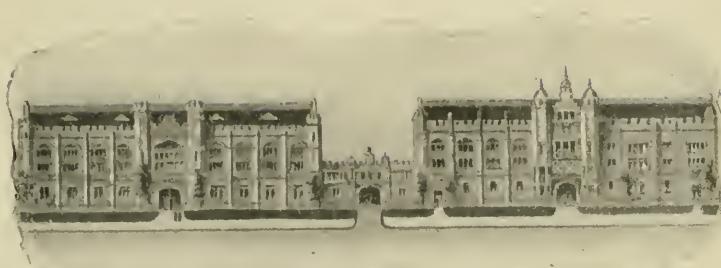
What rents and bruises our stout shoes sustained after scrambling over rocks in search of blueberries or luscious wild raspberries, and how innocently we accepted the Tutti Frutti provided us by a thoughtful hostess before such expeditions! It was some time before we discovered that her wise precaution insured a fuller pail for the luncheon table.

More recently we spent some time at the picturesque Guest Cottage of the Muskoka Sanatorium, where it was our privilege to meet with an old doctor once a shining light in international rifle matches, and still an enthusiastic shot. With the aid of a prop for the rifle and the doctor's watchful directions, we succeeded in making a target that gladdened his heart for the rest of the summer. In displaying this and bragging of his pupil, he carefully omitted to mention the prop.

One last picture and these rambling reminiscences are at an end. A stretch of wet level sand, a glorious full moon acting as chandelier, a bon-fire for foot-lights, a few canoes lazily drifting on the mirror-like lake as the dress circle, one guitar, one mandolin and a choir of frogs as orchestra, and eight young people treading the measures of the Lancers, keeping time to most irregular music in even less regular fashion. It was a scene for a painter, one long to be remembered by those who formed part of it.



SHADOW RIVER, MUSKOKA.



THE GYMNASIUMS.

The University of Chicago.

BY S. V. WILLIAMS, B.S.

THE romance of that story in "Kenilworth" where the medieval Castle and fertile meadows became a paradise for the reception of good Queen Bess, the patroness of learning, lives to-day in the remarkable rise of the University of Chicago. In the decade and a half since the closing of the old University, a desolate swamp has become a city of learning; the croak of the frog is no more heard in the land; sandheaps have given way to ornate Gothic buildings, thistles and sandburrs to velvety green swards.

This metamorphosis is to be accredited to that man of broad vision and tireless energy, Dr. Harper. With his co-adjutors he set out to break ground for a University that should be representative of the "genius of the West." When the doors of the University first opened, in 1892, five hundred students, dodging sandpiles, brickheaps, and paintbuckets, assembled in Cobb Hall in pursuit of the higher learning.

From that nucleus has developed a University, with a present endowment of sixteen and a half millions, and with an enrolment of four and a half thousand, and with an equipment modern to the last degree. The broad mile of the Midway, once the playground of the World's Fair, with its gleaming driveways like bands of creamy ribbon between strips of soft green velvet, is the University's front lawn. The satisfying effect of unity in the general English Gothic plan of the buildings adds to the charm. The dream of President Harper and the founder, Mr. Rockefeller, is steadily and surely evolving in stone and mind and muscle and spirit. In a few years, the Midway will be

fronted by the most magnificent library system in the world ; the quadrangles, then complete, will exclude the busy hum of the Capital City of the West ; and from these battlemented towers and medieval walls will radiate influences throughout the West and South—the parish of the University.

How better can we first view the University than through the spectacles of the prospective University man as he strolls down the Midway in the dusk of an autumn day ! He sees before him a bewildering array of red-tiled buildings, whose chaste gray stone seems



FOSTER HALL, FROM THE QUADRANGLE.

scores of years old. His heart throbs as he passes Beecher, Green, Kelly, and Foster Halls, the college homes of the fair coeds, and sees within merry groups waltzing under the soft glow of the electric light midst an apparent confusion of Raphael's works, sofa pillows, and cozy parlor corners.

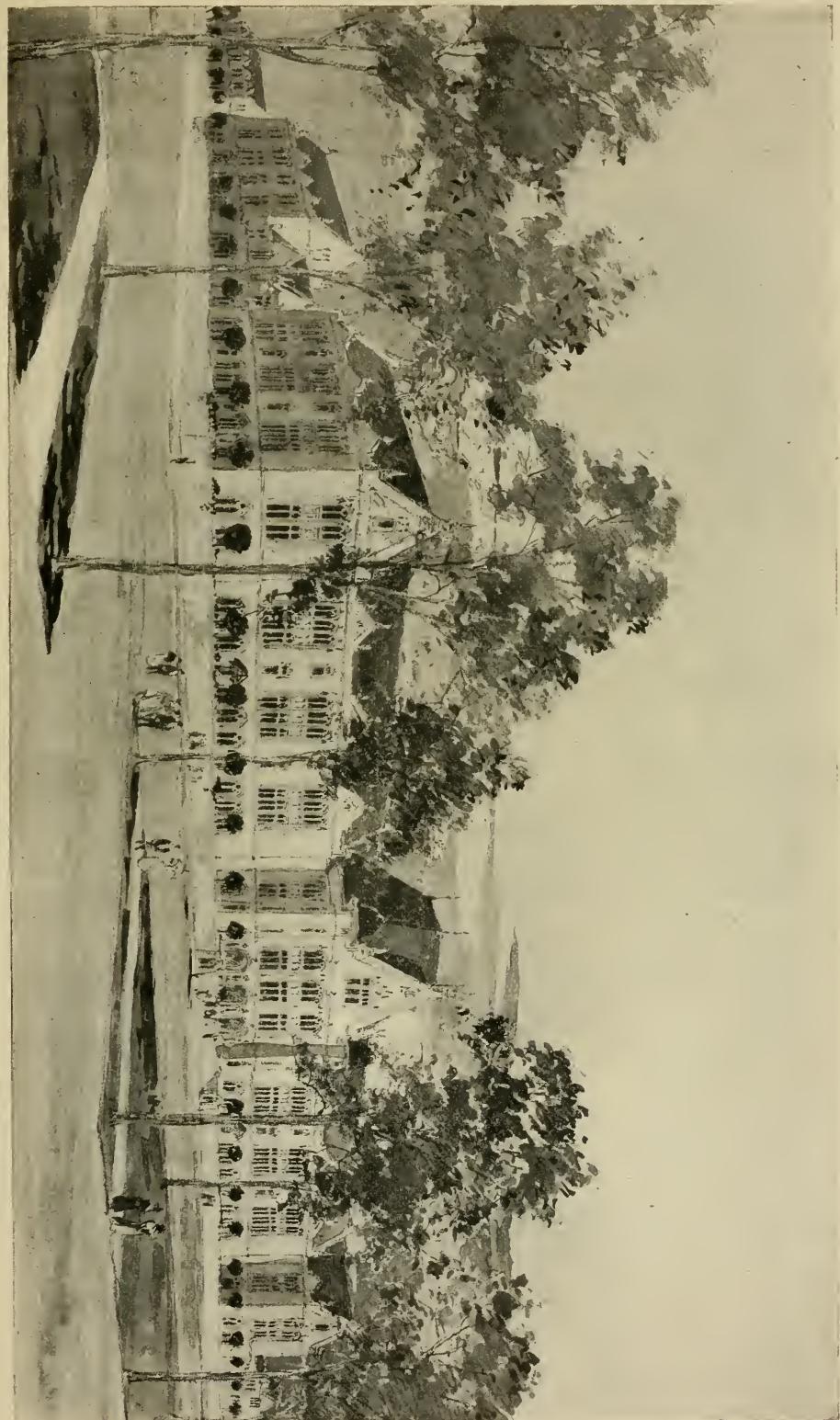
Soon Cobb Hall looms up, its huge bulletin boards chronicling a maze of events, bewildering to the new-comer. At length he emerges from sessions with the Junior Dean and Registrar, poorer in self-opinion (let us hope) and certainly poorer in pocket, but a full-fledged Maroon at last !

A turn around the grounds kindles admiration and pride. He wonders whether he will ever be as much at home here, as are apparently the busy, well-dressed youths and trim, gaily-attired young ladies whom he sees around the quadrangle. Passing by "Grad," Middle D., and South Divinity Halls adjoining Cobb, he stands before a low brick structure. "More like a greenhouse than a School of Education," he thinks, until he sees a horde of lads running in and



WALKER MUSEUM.

out and making a garden. "Have patience," he is told, "until you see this educational clinic lodged in its new home on the Midway. It promises to be, in building and equipment, the finest School of Education in the world, and will be under the directorship of Dr. Dewey." Then it is that he begins to realize something of the marvellous progress of the University. Across the street on the north, the yearling Law School is lodged in the temporary Press Building, awaiting the completion of its \$350,000 home east of Haskell museum.



THE NEW SCHOOL OF EDUCATION FROM THE MIDWAY.

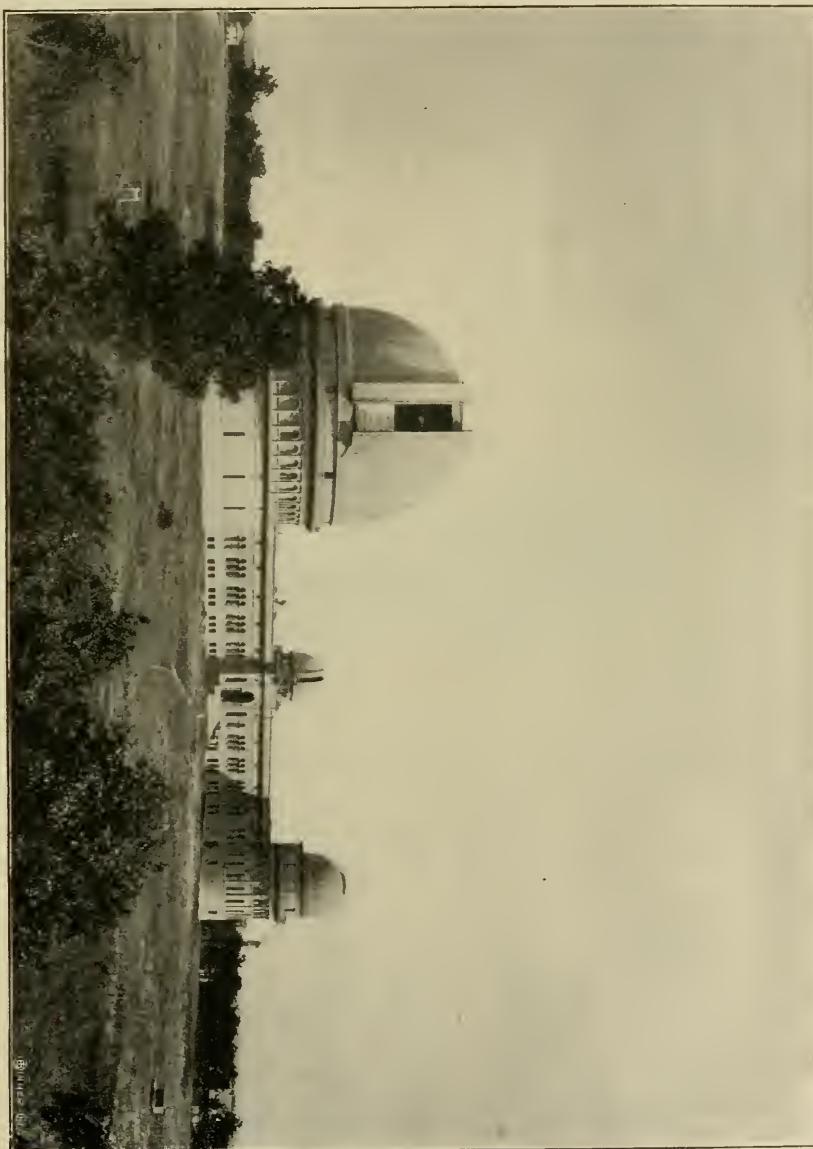
"What in the name of the Goddess of Learning is this!" he exclaims, as he turns around the corner of the new science buildings constituting Hull Court and nearly runs into a low brick building resembling an engine-house. "It is the temporary gymnasium," he is informed. Here it is that the Grand Old Man of Athletics, Amos Alonzo Stagg, has coached the Maroons to repeated victory in Western Athletics. But the University is ever making for itself a worthier shell, and as one turns north to Marshall Field, where are diamonds, gridirons, bleachers and even Mrs. Ingham's little refreshment "Shanty," there is to be seen a new \$250,000 gymnasium, almost a cathedral in outward beauty, and completely furnished within.

Old Snell Hall on the north-west of the quadrangle and such an example in its unruly undergrad's to the heads of the house that more than one of them has voluntarily sought matrimony, proved inadequate in accommodation, and next door was erected Hitchcock Hall replete in Flemish oak and other modern luxuries.

And the latest step in the forward march promises to mark an epoch in the social life of the University. Before a month has elapsed, the magnificent Men's Commons (its tower modelled after Magdalen tower, Oxford), the Men's Clubhouse, and Mandel Hall (for assemblies), will all be dedicated. Opposite is the street titled "Faculty Row," with its most interesting series of Professors' homes in Old Colonial style.

Little by little, the undergraduate begins to share the inner life of the University. The University informals and Monday afternoon receptions, given by men's and women's halls alike, initiate him into the social life. If he proves himself a "good fellow," one of the fourteen fraternities will likely seize upon him. There are similarly about six sororities. If his tastes are more serious, there are open to him the various Departmental Clubs, the Literary Society, the Debating Clubs, Glee Clubs, the Band (reputed to be the best student-organization of the kind in the United States), and in addition the religious associations. Thus the student body is knit together in close ties.

Before long the spirit of the school seizes one. Formerly the faculty talked up college spirit. A song entitled "Old Haskell Door" was composed before the varnish on the above-mentioned door was dry. Now one hears little of college spirit. Whoever attends one of those glorious Senior sings on Haskell steps realizes, however, that the spirit is here. Maroon caps, sweaters, pins, are much in evidence. Time will create traditions and meanwhile the word "Maroon" binds



VERKES OBSERVATORY, LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN.

together all departments and makes the U. of C. heart pulse quick and fast.

Up to date, pampered sons of fortune, seeking school merely for social prestige, have given the University of Chicago a wide berth. How long this fortunate state of affairs will continue is not known, but the spirit of the University is and will be that of earnest work. A large proportion of the students are self-supporting, the annual budget averaging \$400-500. The large amount of research work done is shown in the increasing number of monthly theses turned out as "Decennial Publications." Ten scientific journals are published, as well as a *Daily Maroon*.

Although the University is but an infant in age, it has already "realized" on the educational legacy of the past. For example, the economic loss usually sustained in closing any large educational plant



COBB HALL AND MEN'S DORMITORIES.

for one-fourth of the year has led to the Quarter system here. The University year is composed of four quarters of about twelve weeks each. A study pursued five hours a week for the quarter is called a Major, the unit of reckoning. Thus a student may enter or graduate at the June, September, January, or March Convocations. Self-supporting students may replenish their exchequers by dropping out for any quarter. Others may gain their A.B.'s in three calendar years. In many like advantageous plans the University has builded on the experience of the past.

The University is the center of a vast spider's web of influences which permeate the entire West in the shape of the University College, the University Extension work, Corresponding Courses, Co-operating Schools, and Affiliated Institutions even as far away as Florida. It thus has its hand on education from the mite in the kindergarten to the Ph.D. The Summer Quarter, bringing Professors from the leading

Universities of the nation, is extremely valuable in promoting inter-University spirit.

David Starr Jordan has said : " English Education teaches one to be either thorough or a gentleman ; American education teaches to *accomplish* things." The University of Chicago thus stands pre-eminently for doing. Its strenuous yell, " Chicago, go, go, Chicago, go," and its past history alike show the restless, boundless Western spirit of *action*. Aggressiveness and originality are the desiderata. " Show me thy works."

Just as beneath the apparent moneyism of American life there beats a heart of ideals, so underlying the material success of the University is the intellectual and spiritual ideal. Of Dr. Harper it has been said that " he produced a change of tissue in the brain of moneyed Chicago." Big ideas are here the instruments of useful ideals. When President Harper asked Mr. Yerkes for " the largest telescope on earth," Mr. Yerkes responded that any smaller request would have been refused. Why is the University ambitious ? Because it believes in itself and its mission. It is a truism to say that " money cannot purchase alumni, ideals, customs, loyalty." Underlying the external here is to be found the ideal. The thirst for knowledge indicates a true University spirit. The conferring of degrees by the University upon Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt voiced the ideals of civic usefulness entertained. The practical aspirations toward social helpfulness are to be seen in the University Settlement work among the poor of Chicago, an attempt to bridge over the gap between classes and to bring to them the uplifting influences of education. With such aims, the University has truly been characterized :

" The City White has fled the earth,
But where the azure waters lie,
A nobler city hath its birth—
The City Grey that ne'er shall die."



Fragmenta Catulli.

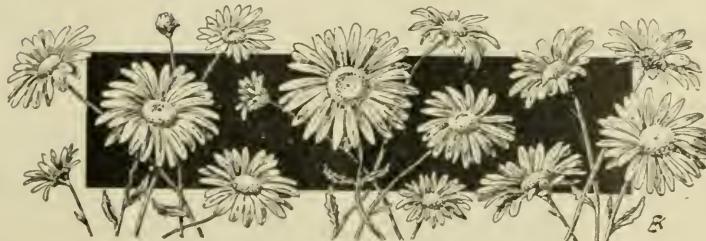
Poemata medium post noctem composita.

“ **T**HOUGH Jupiter himself should sue,”
 Sweet boast of thine, my Hope, my Pride,
 “ For you—no other king but you—
 Shall I be decked a Roman bride.”
 Sweet boast; but woman’s words to lover passion-smitten
 Should on the rushing winds or swirling stream be written.—lxx.

I hate but love again. “ Poor fool,” you say.
 True; yet I feel those fires, for ’tis my way.—lxxxv.

Quintia beautiful? What next?
 In cubits and breadth and complexion
 (These I grant from her regular context),
 She is travelling on to perfection.
 But beautiful in Beauty’s rapture—
 No! Show me what gift of the graces,
 What charm could some fond lover capture
 And hold in those bulky embraces?
 Yet, Lesbia, surely is beauteous,
 For, tho’ blessed by the goddess indulgent,
 From Idalian Venus—Ah! Treach’rous!
 She hath stolen her heavenly unguent.—lxxxvi.

P. McD. K.



College and University.

BY L. E. HORNING, PH.D.

IN this province of ours, engrossed as the great majority of our people are in the pursuit of material prosperity, the mercantile spirit is bound to be much in evidence, and the standard with which success is gauged or failure measured, is inevitably materialistic. And so it happens that there are many critics who, in a few leisure moments, forge winged shafts of innuendo or biting sarcasm against schools and colleges because the courses are not "practical," the students are spoiled for the sharper tricks of trade, and the instructors, from their point of view, of course, away behind the times. And there are many other critics who, because they have a smattering of knowledge regarding other systems as employed in other countries, hasten to publish to the world their ill-digested ideas on what shall be for the advantage of the University or College, and what will tend to an improvement in methods. And there is still a third class composed of "faddists," who have got some new idea, and who, with all the zeal of a new convert and with a large amount of his indiscretion, proceed to exalt this idea into a *summum bonum* in educational matters, forgetting that on all sideline fences and country barns one can read without spectacles of all the newest breakfast foods, none of which really take the place of good old-fashioned Scotch porridge.

For these reasons, therefore, I should like to emphasize what I have often said before in public and in private, "Let us sit down and take thought." "Doing thinking" is not so easy as Emerson's old-woman critic thought it was, and it is just because people *do* NOT *think* that there is so much un wisdom written and spoken on all subjects, let alone on educational topics.

Now, the idea that ought to prevail in regard to higher learning is that when a student pursues his course, no matter in what subject, he has been or is being taught to think, *i.e.*, to make his collections of data, to arrange them in the proper order and relation to each other, and then to draw the proper conclusions. This is the scientific method in all subjects, without distinction of name, and if a student has been properly directed then, after he has reached a certain stage of development, he ought to be qualified to pursue his work independent of teachers and instructors. Here is, however, just where so many students are tested and fail, and not students

alone, but men in every walk in life. To do advanced work independently, to follow out fully one's own ideas and to prove their worth or worthlessness, requires on the part of the worker, first of all *initiative*, then *courage*, and lastly *tenacity of purpose* in performance. Now I appeal to the business man, or business house, whose career has been long enough to justify the epithet "successful," whether the percentage of success attending university students is any less, indeed, if it is not really more, than in the case of other workers.

What I have tried to call attention to above is the real test, and also to the lack of success of so many in all walks of life. These qualities of initiative, pluck and perseverance, which are absolutely necessary to *progressive* work as regards the world in general, are not qualities which the college or university can impart to the student as Latin or German may be taught, but are *born* with a person just as the poetical faculty is a question of natural endowment. It is no disgrace to any person not to be possessed of these qualities so necessary to what is ordinarily called success. It is, however, a great mistake on the part of a university to provide only the training that is proper for the naturally gifted. Success is of two kinds. Those who are not endowed with the qualities for original and advanced work, and indeed those who are, that is, every student and every young man and woman, should be given full opportunity for the development of character, of individual character. For all no better course can be laid down than the one which has so long stood the test, viz., a course in the "humanities," as they were once called, but which now ought to be widened in meaning so as to put the chief modern languages on a par with the ancients. Success in the development of character is within the reach of everyone, and its attainment would hasten on the glorious day of a higher humanity. Afterwards let the specially gifted and fitted be given the opportunity to strive for the success that follows on independent, original, scientific work.

If my points have thus far been made clear, then there will be no difficulty in deciding on the work peculiar to college and on that peculiar to university. The student will take the college course, sitting, we trust, at the feet of inspiring teachers, learning and being guided and, when his course is completed, will come through the test that will prove him to be a cultured man. Of course he must acquire facts, must store his mind with the knowledge that is already a known quantity, and by so doing will be qualified to guide and help those who have not reached his attainments. It is idle to rail against such knowledge or scorn the memory work thus involved. Such foundations

must be laid for all, even for those who are to mount higher. Nor is it a mean office, if a student, having proceeded thus far, becomes an intermediary between the less fortunate and the more advanced worker. Now let it be clearly understood that there is in what I have here laid down nothing derogatory to any student. I am pleading for the proper development of every student, who must learn his limitations in order to shape his course aright. With the fact of varying powers possessed by different students there can be no quarrel. It stands without a possibility of question and must be considered in working toward an ideal system of education.

The university, as I conceive it, has to do with advanced scientific work, and no student ought to be forced to undertake such work if he does not possess the requisite gifts. The lecture system will be in its proper place in the college, the laboratory and seminary in the university. There the professor and student will work together, guidance and advice alone being necessary.

How shall these ideas be put into effect in this country? Not by calling every college a university, but by having clearly defined and definite aims before us as to the relation of college and university, by keeping pace in the evolution of our college and university systems with the development of our country, but most especially by striving to work out the ideal that is best suited to our own national needs and genius. Borrow what is good from every other system but keep our own nationality ever in the foreground. Some of our critics would advocate the employment of the research method for all, evidently in imitation of what they conceive to be the German method. But so radical is the difference between the German system and our own that to make hasty changes would vitiate the excellencies of each system. The German student comes to the university with a mental equipment equal to that of the student beginning his third year in our colleges. Not only that but only a very small percentage of the thousands who attend the German universities ever proceed with research work which is the *sine qua non* of the Ph.D. degree. What Prof. James has rightly called the Ph.D. octopus does not affect the German public. Nor should it, for who will deny that a student may become a very perfectly qualified citizen and never have done research work?

Once more let me repeat and emphasize my position. What we need in this country is careful intelligent thought resulting in sound conclusions which will enable us to remodel our whole educational system from the public school up and make it a system which will properly qualify all its participants for good citizenship in a truly

national sense and which will also provide for the proper encouragement of the really scientifically minded. We have now reached a stage where patchwork should cease and "faddism" should die the death it deserves.



Victoria.

WHEN the leaves of life are sere,
 Falling on the dying year,
 Nature's sympathetic tear ;
 Then my thoughts will turn to thee,
 Though divide us land and sea.

When my storm-swept soul's afraid,
 Seeks for shelter, yearns for shade ;
 Lo ! when falls God's accolade,
 Speak those strength-fraught words to me :
 "Son, the truth shall make you free !"

When the saffron-smitten west
 Woos the work-worn soul to rest :
 Memories of the past—how blest !
 Then—though far withdrawn I be—
 At sun-down, I will think of thee.

ROBERT HUGHES.

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Canadian Progress.

BY G. H. GRAY, '03.

THE Canada of the past—What has it been? The Canada of the future—What is it to be? In the opening years of the twentieth century these are surely all-important questions for every young Canadian to ponder. As we look back, we cannot but recognize how very slow and unencouraging our growth has been, but to-day we feel a strange stirring within us, a hitherto unknown enthusiasm, that bids us look forward to the future with confidence and hope. Without the gift of prophetic vision, we can see in the opening years of the twenty-first century, the little Canada of to-day a giant nation, wealthy and powerful, demanding the highest respect from her neighbor to the south, and from the world at large.

The position of Canada in the past has been a difficult one. A colony of a European power, she has witnessed another colony of the same power develop by her side into a great independent American nation—perhaps the greatest nation in the world, while she has remained an insignificant dependency, ignored not only by all foreign nations, but even by Great Britain. Thus obscure and unremarked, Canada has plodded on, while the wondering gaze of the world has been drawn to the rapid progress of the United States.

The secret of this remarkable difference in the development of the two peoples is not far to seek. The new republic which had from the first an advantage in the greater numbers of its population, also possessed an intense feeling of American nationalism which long years of practical independence from British control had engendered. The enthusiasm of her citizens in the cause of national progress was from the outset unprecedented. The wonderful resources of the southern half of North America were soon heard of in the remotest parts of Europe, being in proportion to the distance exaggerated towards the fabulous. In short, the United States was abundantly advertised.

Their passionate appeal to the old world to aid in the development of the new was signally rewarded, for the new conception of liberty fired the imagination of the rapidly-increasing population, and resulted in a zeal for national development among their new-found countrymen almost as great as was their own; for though of different race and creed, all were united by an even more enduring bond—the universal love of freedom.

In Canada, on the other hand, no truly national instinct inspired the scattered colonists of British birth. The very pre-eminence of the mother country, a source of pride and honour as it was to the emigrants who left her shores, retarded its development. Moreover, there existed between them and the conquered French a reciprocal jealousy that closely approached hostility ; so that for many years no decided attempt at development, similar to that being made so successfully in the United States, was possible. Canada had no power to waken Europe with the magic of the name Republic. She could not call to the down-trodden masses of old-world humanity that here was a land of the free, where neither king nor aristocracy existed, and where the People were supreme. Those who knew best the resources of the country were interested, not in advertising, but in misrepresenting them to the best of their ability, and Canada, unheard of except as a fringe of Arctic snow, fit for hunters and trappers, once owned by France, now owned by England, could only helplessly watch the stream of immigration sweep by to swell the numbers and increase the greatness of the United States.

Had Canada gained independence along with the thirteen states, as no doubt the few British in the colony then desired, the feeling of American nationality, the marked enthusiasm for progress that characterized what would have been only the southern half of this new nation, would soon have become equally manifest in the north. Emigrant ships would just as often have entered the River St. Lawrence as the Hudson, and the hatred of Britain, that prohibited countless numbers from even a consideration of settlement in Canada, would not have worked so greatly to our disadvantage. Instead of the new Republic developing with such rapidity as completely to overshadow in a few short years the colony to the north, our growth would have been largely coincident with theirs. No cruel tariff would have forced us to advance industrially as if the great Sahara stretched from the chain of lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Enjoying the same trade relations as those existing between the different States of the Union, with an equally increasing population and a community of interest almost complete, doubtless our industries would now be nearly as far advanced as theirs, the cities almost as great and numerous on this as on the opposite shore of the great lakes and the western portion of the continent even more thickly settled northward than southward of the imaginary line.

The course of our development has, however, been otherwise. To-day we are a loyal British colony of five million people by the side of a giant foreign state of seventy-five millions. Yet we are more than

this. In the opening years of the twentieth century we have, almost unconsciously, become a nation—a people imbued with an all-absorbing zeal to make our country likewise great among the nations of the earth. Our position is peculiar. Politically joined to the greatest of European states, and geographically to the great American nation, while bound to both by the tie of common Anglo-Saxon blood, Canada has inevitably been influenced too materially both by England and by the United States; but the national instinct is fast asserting itself. We may imitate, we may follow still, in this regard or that, but, henceforth, what we do will not bear even the suggestion of a British or American origin, but will be unmistakably marked as peculiarly Canadian. This is to be the great result of our awakened nationality.

What are the opportunities that fortune offers this new-found spirit of nationalism? Do they justify the hope of greatness? Assuredly they do. In the peculiarity of our position is our strength. All that is noblest and best in British political tradition and life to-day we can learn at first hand and apply to the administration of affairs in this younger nation of Britons across the seas. Those problems, mainly industrial, which are characteristic of this continent, and have already arisen in the course of the development of the United States, we may solve wisely and well, for we have to guide us the records of policies, the successes of which we can improve on, and the failures of which we can avoid. The spectacle of the present greatness of the United States cannot but assure us that the development, to which we might already have attained, had the course of history been different, is in time to be achieved; and so, though it has taken us somewhat longer to begin, our success will ultimately on that account, be more complete than ever—and what after all is a century in the life of a nation? For the tide is setting our way, and we have only to regulate wisely the forces that make for progress to achieve the very best in nation-building, and furnish to the world a second wonder of the American continent. The vast possibilities of our natural resources have become apparent. Capital, perceiving mother earth more generous here than elsewhere—in mineral, in forest, in waterfall—is rapidly turning to Canada, bent on marring the beauty of her landscapes with the smoke of countless factories, and disturbing the peaceful quiet of her hills and valleys with the hum of a million wheels. The superiority of her grain areas is being likewise recognized, and the tillers of the soil are coming faster and faster, a mighty army, eager to drive the gopher from the silent prairie and transform his old-time haunt into the future “granary of the world,”

With this success will come difficulties still greater than those we have encountered in the past. But there, Canadian genius, where necessary turning to lasting profit the experience of the United States, will overcome. Immigration which has done so much both of good and evil in the United States, we will subject to a more prudent supervision and discrimination, having regard more especially to the moral status of the races from which the emigrants are drawn. Witnessing the distressing inequalities of wealth existing after a century of industrial development, to which ours must largely conform, we will strive by means of better laws regarding capital and labor to make the lot of the toiler in Canada more truly happy, than in any other country under the sun. Recognizing that at our door is a mighty country, capable of subsisting a population of a thousand millions, but overcrowded with seventy-five, we will see to it that the God-given heritage of the whole people—the coal, the iron, the forest, the water powers, the highways—remain or become the common estate of all Canadian citizens. Confident in the inherent superiority of our political institutions we will, in spite of an accumulation of wealth as great as in the United States, maintain a more perfect form of justice, and a still truer type of liberty; for trusting less implicitly in mere assertion of our freedom, we will be ever watchful to secure more securely the people's rights against the strategies of monied adventurers and the treacheries of corrupted politicians.

Doubtless at some time in the future, we will have to face the problem of union with the United States or at least severance of British connection. If commercial union alone becomes a possibility so much the better for Canada. Let her gladly embrace the opportunity, confident that her resources assure for many of her manufactures a notable success in the markets of her neighbor. Without it, however, she has existed in the past, and her progress in the future will be certain. Of political union she will have none, for no need of it impels its present acceptance and as, henceforward, ideals of national progress, characteristically Canadian, become more perfectly developed, she will never consent thus to endanger their completest realization. The question of continued British connection or of future independence is by the logic of events sure to be rendered easy of solution. The outstanding fact of the coming century will be the transference of world-power to the American continent. The position of Canada, as regards Great Britain or the Empire as a whole—in a day when the Pacific equally with the Atlantic is to be the highway for the commerce of the world—will be so tremendously important that

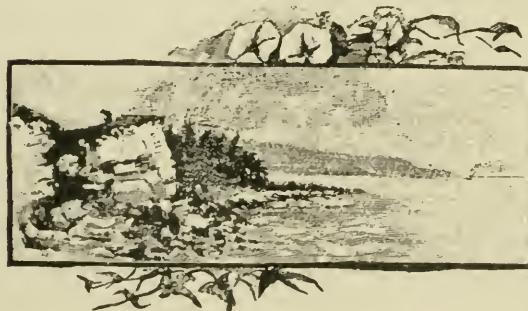
any disadvantages incident to her present dependency, cannot fail to disappear in the face of her future supremacy, as much if she remains a part of the Empire, as if she becomes an independent nation.

Looking then at the past of Canada—it may seem obscure, disappointing—but turning to the future, it is glorious !

Ireland.

BY A. A. WILL, '03.

POOR uncrowned Virgin, Queen of her one green isle,
 Sitting alone on a rock-bound, forsaken coast,
 The cold, cold stones about,
 And the passion-hot heart within,
 With her robe, self-woven
 Of the emerald green of her fields,
 And her mountains purple-clad—
 Ah ! those sorrow-dark eyes of yearning hope
 With their long, long glance to the fair, new West—
 Still young, but so old in sorrow,
 Slave-shorn of her heaven born state,
 Her sceptre a broken harp,
 And her helmet her dark, damp hair,
 Wet with the torture of endless strife,
 And her age-old martyrdom.



Francis Parkman.

BY W. GRAHAM WRIGHT, '05.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, the well-known historian, was the son of Rev. Francis and Caroline Parkman, and was born in Boston, September 16th, 1823. As there was a large family at home, his

grandfather took charge of him for five years from the time he was eight years of age. This brought him into contact with country life, which early inspired him with a love of nature, and we find him roaming the Middlesex Fells the greater part of his time. He had a great fondness for animals. His biographer* relates that one Sunday, while he was walking to church behind his parents, the latter noticed the passers-by smiling. On turning around, they perceived their young son marching along carrying a dead rat by the tail. His purpose was to stuff the animal after divine worship.

Although his father was a prominent clergyman, Parkman early developed a dislike for the ministry, which became more and more intense as he grew older. One day his father caught him drawing a picture of his Satanic Majesty carrying off on a pitch-fork two or three pious-looking men dressed in ministerial garb.

On leaving Chauncy High School, he entered Harvard College in 1840, joining the class of '44. Parkman enjoys the distinction of being the first man in the American colleges to follow an elective course and become a specialist. We may find the reason for this in the fact that, when seventeen or eighteen years of age, he decided to write a history of the French and Indian Wars, and therefore determined to bend all his energies in that direction. With this

* Charles Haight Farnham: "A Life of Francis Parkman." Geo. N. Morang & Co., Toronto, 1900.



FRANCIS PARKMAN.

purpose before him, he further decided to take a course in gymnastics that would harden his weak physique, so that it would be possible for him to make difficult expeditions into the wilderness to study the habits of the Indians, and the various battlefields. It is said his room at college resembled a hunter's den more than a study, decorated as it was with trophies of the hunt. He spent a good part of the day taking long tramps with a gun over his shoulder, or exercising in the gymnasium. In this way he endeavored to transform his bodily weakness into the sturdy qualities of the Indian. In the vacation of his freshman year, Parkman made a trip to River Megalloway and up to Lake George, studying the scenes of battles, and listening to the traditions of the inhabitants.

His college life did not lead anyone to believe that he was a genius, although he took a very fair standing in history and rhetoric. His companions regarded him as retiring in disposition, but they never for a moment doubted his courage or his honesty. Parkman had a strong regard for justice, and even the smallest thing to the contrary seemed to rouse him. It is related that one of the Harvard professors adopted the custom of calling the roll precisely at the hour instead of five minutes after, as had been done theretofore. Young Parkman at once drew up a petition signed by the principal members of the class remonstrating against the innovation, and presented it the Faculty; and the professor was brought to time. Parkman continued his severe physical training throughout his junior year, but he made a fatal mistake which caused him misery the rest of his life—he took too much exercise for his weak constitution. He believed he could not have a healthy mind in a weak body, so he foolishly went to the other extreme and injured his heart by severe exercise. In his senior year, his eyes failed him also, and he had to give up his study and go to Europe for treatment. He gained temporary relief and, after graduating, entered the Harvard Law School in 1845, as his father wished him to enter law. It was here that he decided to write "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," which has made his name famous.

It might be well here to look at the preparation Parkman made for his literary work, and at his methods of gathering material. He had two methods of investigation. First, by personal contact with the various historical Indian tribes; he lived with them on his expeditions and heard their traditions regarding Pontiac, La Salle, Frontenac, and his other heroes. Second, by examining original documents; he visited the archives of Europe, and very exhaustively examined their

records of border warfare. This work must have been very slow and tedious for him, as they all had to be read to him, his eyes serving him only in making brief notes on pink paper. It is interesting to note that he made several trips to Canada, although there is not much available information as to these expeditions. Parkman spent much time in the vicinity of Quebec, living with the seigneurs and camping with the Indians. Here it was he gathered the facts concerning Wolfe's famous attack. During these trips he displayed a liking for what was grand in Nature, and a strong dislike for the marring of Nature by modern improvements. In his diary, speaking of clearing the land of forest, he regrets that "the Yankee spirit of improvement should be destroying the chief ornament of the country." We may regard this preparation as being very rigorous, but yet it conduced to that highest requisite of an historian—accuracy.

On leaving the law school, Parkman at once devoted himself to his literary work, but in a short time was compelled to go to Europe for eye treatment. In 1849 he returned, and in the following year married Catherine Scollay, daughter of Dr. Jacob Bigelow. In 1851 arthritis in the knee was added to his already numerous afflictions, thus depriving him of his long walks. In 1857 his three-year-old son died, and in the next year he was deprived of his helpmate. About this time his brain gave evidence of weakening, and he was compelled to go to Paris. On returning to America he went to his mother's home, but for six years was prevented from doing serious literary work. He devoted this period to horticulture, and in an invalid's chair painfully cultivated his flowers. Parkman, throughout his sickness, endeavored to crush his infirmities by the mighty power of his will. If he was suffering acute¹ pain he would think of something else, or make a joke and live down the pain. While on his Oregon Trail expedition he was taken so ill that his attendants thought it impossible for him to proceed. But he bade his guide hold him up on his horse and pursue the journey. It is to this indomitable will that he owes his success. Sickness and discouragement seemed to spur him on to greater efforts. Parkman furnished even a more pathetic picture than did Milton. He sat with his eyes shut writing between wires stretched across the paper and held by a metal frame, while his head and limbs were racked with sharp pains.

It was under such trying conditions as these that Parkman achieved such great success in the literary field. When he undertook his historical work he estimated that it would require twenty years to complete it, but, owing to his ill-health, it required fifty. He

published about fifteen volumes, including one novel, "Vassal Morton," and over fifty articles in periodicals. He took an active interest in his Alma Mater, and in 1868 was elected an Overseer of Harvard, and in 1869, during his temporary abandonment of literary work, was elected Professor of Horticulture. He published a book on the cultivation of roses which was considered a standard work by horticulturists. His historical work, however, remained the supreme ambition of his life, and he succeeded, by his iron will, in accomplishing an amount of work which would be thought considerable for a strong man.

Parkman's philosophy of life makes a very interesting study, although there are not enough data to follow it up exhaustively. He has left one sentence, however, which strikes the key-note: "The true philosophy of life is to seize with a ready and strong hand all the good in it, and to bear its inevitable evils as calmly as possible." In another place he sums this up in his motto: "Grin and bear it." There cannot be any doubt but that he lived up to this motto. He met serious difficulty as unflinchingly as if it was nothing extraordinary; he seized "the enemy," as he called his bodily weakness, and, with a determined will, strove to drive him out. In all the trying periods of life he had not the comfort of religion. As we have already pointed out he early developed a strong distaste for things religious, and soon became a thorough utilitarian. This is rather unaccountable, as he had a strong conservative tendency in most things, and his parents and ancestors were deeply religious. Parkman beyond doubt weakened his influence over his readers by this lack of religious feelings. In his writings the denunciation of denominations that exalt ritualism, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, are most scathing. He refused to identify himself with the more radical movements of the times, but preferred to accept as another formula of life: "A man must feel that he holds his fate in his own hands."

Parkman continued his literary work to within a short time of his death, which occurred on the 8th of November, 1893. On the Sunday previous he had felt ill after coming from his customary row on Jamaica Pond. Peritonitis seized him, and he went down to his death on Wednesday as he had lived, calm and resolute. One of the last things he did was to tell those around him that he had just dreamed of killing a bear.

So ended the life of this strange character. Some may even regard him as eccentric, but, whatever else may be said, he certainly accomplished his aim in life—to write an accurate historical record of a most

interesting period. He was not a genius, as we commonly accept that term, but by seizing circumstances and opportunities with a strong grip, he compelled them to bend to his one ambition, until it had been realized.

Book Reviews.

“THE French-Canadian in the British Empire.” By Henri Bourassa. London: John Murray, 1902. Pp. 35. Reprinted from the *Monthly Review*.

In this little pamphlet the clever member of the Canadian House of Commons for Labelle deals in his own brilliant fashion with the much discussed problem of the relation of Quebec to the Empire. In these days of Imperialism, when Canada is considered the most imperialistic of all the colonies, it is needful to consider how far this important section of our country favors a closer union within the British Empire. If we are to believe M. Bourassa, the French-Canadian favors it not at all, and rather than have imposed on him imperial burdens which he neither desires nor, to his way of thinking, needs, he would welcome independence or even annexation to the United States. He is peaceable and home-loving and totally opposed to any increased burdens of taxation or forced military service. His allegiance is to Canada, not to the British Empire, and he views the question of Imperial Federation from this standpoint alone. M. Bourassa shows that this is a natural point of view by a brief but luminous *résumé* of the history of the French-Canadian, who abandoned by the French Government, has learned to love the semi-British institutions he possesses in Canada. Any sentimental regard for the Empire is utterly foreign to him. His only desire is to build up a sturdy nation on this continent.

That this is the opinion held by most intelligent Frenchmen in this country we can hardly question. Yet, so long as the movement toward Imperial Federation is headed by the greatest of all French-Canadians, we are led to believe that this section of our people may in time come to see that, even looking at the matter selfishly, Canada's interests, for the present at least, demand a closer union of the elements of the Empire.

This pamphlet, however, is worthy careful attention as a clear, forcible presentation of one side of the argument. As might be expected from its author, the style is easy and graceful.

E. W. WALLACE.

University of Toronto Studies. Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada for the year 1902. Edited by Professor George M. Wrong and H. H. Langton. Toronto: The University Library, 1903.

A production of which the editors and the University have reason to be proud is the Annual Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada, Vol. VII. of which has recently appeared. The work is comprehensive; even including, among two hundred or more reviews, notices of magazine articles which have to do with Canada. It might be thought that a work of this nature and magnitude must necessarily be of little interest to the general reader, yet the opposite is the case. Throughout the style is bright and entertaining, with here and there touches of humor and even of mild satire. The editors, however, have not forgotten their chief task. The reviews are discriminating, the judgments being by no means all favorable. Yet even in the adverse criticism there is a kindly spirit which is unmistakable. It may be questioned whether the Review would not be of greater value if more space were given to the more important publications—even to more descriptive material—with merely an index of the others; but doubtless the editors have considered the matter.

The ten-year-old University of Chicago has ten scientific periodicals. Columbia and others of the progressive universities are noted for their economic and other publications. Why do we not have more productions in history, economics and science from the University Press?

R. G. DINGMAN.



A CHUTE ON THE GULL RIVER.



Before and After.

AND are they past, those four delightful years,
 That all so speedily have sped?
 And gone are all the youthful hopes and fears
 That gave the zest to days long dead?

O Time! Turn back thy flight! Let me once more
 Care free with cap and gown appear!
 Grant but a part of those glad days of yore,
 Give me the boon of one more year.

* * *

What! Do you say my name does not appear?
 What! Plucked! O grievous, cruel fate!
 Must I forsooth drag out another year
 Within these walls whose sight I hate?

O thrice accursed luck, to linger here!
 (How for those foul exams I crammed!)
 I loathe this life as in a prison drear,
 O dreadful halls, O doubly—

[*The printer refused to go further.*]

A young lady once went to the zoo,
 With a hat that was pretty and noo;
 The giraffe ate the bonnet
 For the flowers that were on it,
 And threw her false hair to the gnoo.

A Long Way After Kipling.

A YOUTH there was and he clutched his pen,
 (Even as you and I.)

And made off to a place he called his den,
 Where, far from the haunts of happy men,
 He plugged and crammed with the strength of ten,
 (Even as you and I.)

O, the hours we spend and the powers we spend
 And the work of head and hand,
 All gone on a subject we never knew
 And now we know that we never can know
 And never can understand !

The youth was plucked on his next exam,
 (Even as you and I.)

And another chap who was better at cram,
 And had fooled all year without a qualm,
 Made the youth use a word that rimes with "psalm,"
 (Even as you and I.)

O, it isn't the hours and it isn't the powers
 That burn like a red hot brand ;
 It's coming to know that the other chap knew
 That those questions were short and easy, too,
 Which the youth who had studied till all was blue,
 Could not fathom or understand.

E. E. D.

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

THERE was once a sour-hearted Greek who kept a fruit shop on a corner of two narrow thoroughfares in Cairo. One day a street huckster came up the street calling out his luscious pineapples. The sour-hearted Greek scowled at him out of his door and said : "I wish a wheel would come off that rascal's waggon." No sooner wished than gratified. A crowd soon came up. The huckster sold forty lires' worth of pineapples. The sour-hearted Greek sold no more for a week.

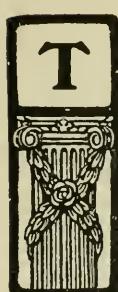
MORAL.—The huckster had his waggon mended.

R. G. D.



Soap-Bubbles and Like Phenomena.

BY W. P. NEAR, '03.



HAT soap-bubbles were a source of amusement many ages ago, is proved by an Etruscan vase of very great antiquity, in the Louvre, in Paris, on which children are represented as blowing bubbles with a pipe. Nearly everyone has been at some time thus entertained. We have admired the soap-bubble's brilliancy of colour and perfectness of shape, but probably not many have stopped to think what forces are acting to produce such a magnificent object with so little difficulty. In a brief way this article will discuss these moulding forces by enumerating a few simple experiments which may any day be observed in nature. The forces in question are of the commonest in every-day life. We cannot pour water from a jug, or perform the most ordinary operations with any liquid without bringing them into play. When a camel's-hair brush is dipped into water there is no particular difference in the disposition of the hairs; but, on withdrawing the brush from the water, the hairs cling tightly together. We have all noticed water slowly dropping from a tube; each drop forms gradually and grows until it has attained a definite size, when it suddenly falls away. Every drop is seen to be exactly the same size as the one preceding it, and this cannot be the result of mere chance. These two matters of common observation point to the existence of something resembling an elastic membrane around the brush and encircling the water-drop.

The actual existence of this skin may be vividly pictured in another operation familiar to an apothecary. In pouring liquid into a narrow-necked bottle, a glass rod is placed in the bottle and against the edge of the vessel from which the liquid is poured; the liquid runs smoothly down about the rod without spilling. The skin around this column of liquid acts just as effectively as a glass funnel-tube.

This elastic film is always under tension, as illustrated by the familiar capillary tubes. We have often seen straws and sticks clinging together in the middle of a pond ; why are they not lying around the pond at random ? We can reproduce this effect in a simple experiment. If clean glass beads are dropped on the surface of the water in a partly filled vessel they quickly rush to the edge of the vessel. If other beads are paraffined so that they are not wet by the water, when dropped into the vessel they crowd together in the centre, as do the sticks and straws. Then if water be poured into the vessel until it is rounded up over the edge, these phenomena are reversed. The causes of these actions are easily understood by picturing the curvature of the film about the beads and at the walls of the dish. This film will strive to assume the least area possible, and hence the beads go to the edge or crowd into the centre, as the case may be.

The tension in these elastic skins is different for different liquids. For instance, alcohol drops are much smaller than water, but alcohol is lighter than water, hence the elastic film for alcohol is much weaker than that for water. Again, benzine is of common domestic use for cleaning grease spots, and the rule is followed of applying the benzine around the spot first, and then rubbing with a fresh cloth. It is known that greasy benzine has a much stronger skin than pure benzine ; hence, to prevent the grease from spreading, the benzine is applied around the spot first, and the stronger skin of the greasy benzine pulls the grease up into a little heap in the centre, where it may be easily rubbed off.

Now, a soap-bubble differs from a drop of liquid, in that it consists of a layer of liquid between two elastic films, and also, in that the soapy film is much stronger than that on ordinary water. That these skins on a soap-bubble are elastic and under tension is easily illustrated. A bubble is blown on a pipe. When the stem of the pipe is released, the air rushes out with strong enough current to extinguish a candle flame, the bubble behaving exactly as an elastic bag. Then, naturally one might conclude that the air in a large bubble is under greater pressure than in a smaller one, but the reverse is found to be the case. If a manometer tube is attached to the pipe on which the bubble is blown the pressure may be read, and it is found that as the size increases the pressure decreases.

The spherical is the most common form a soap-bubble takes, but they may be made in various shapes according to the frame on which they are formed. However, in all these irregular shapes a curious law is found. If a jar is blown full of bubbles it is seen that more than three

films never meet in an edge and that these can make only equal angles with one another. A cylindrical bubble may be made between two circular rings, and if the cylinder be short it develops a waist with a decrease of pressure and bulges out with an increase. Then, if the rings be slowly drawn apart there will be a point reached when the above order is reversed, and if a waist is developed, the pressure inside being greater will cause a bulge in another part of the bubble and hence a state of unstable equilibrium is reached, the bubble collapsing into a large one on one ring and a small one on the other. This effect first occurs when the length of the cylinder just equals its circumference. In exactly the same way, if a long cylinder of liquid is suddenly formed, being unstable it immediately breaks up into alternately large and small drops.

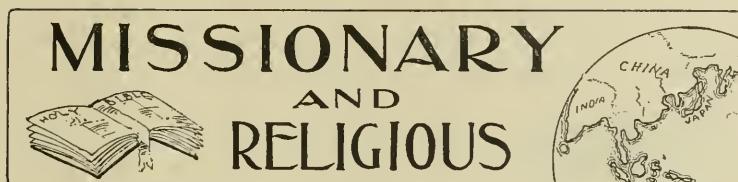
This process is exactly what occurs in the making of a spider's web. The web consists of two kinds of miniature ropes; the radial ropes are hard and smooth, and the circular are very elastic and are covered with beads of a sticky liquid placed at regular intervals. In a good web there are at least a quarter of a million of these beads—and a spider makes a whole web within an hour. Nature helps in the distribution of these beads. The spider spins a thread and at the same time wets it with a sticky liquid, which, at first, is a long smooth cylinder, but it immediately breaks up into alternately large and small beads.

It is a common experience to watch water issuing from a small nozzle. It is first in the form of a smooth cylinder, then begins to glitter, and finally scatters about in drops. If the stream be allowed to patter on a sheet of paper and a tuning-fork be sounded, the water gathers into a continuous stream and the paper hums out the same note as the fork. It was found that if in any way a series of necks less than three diameters apart could be developed on a cylinder of liquid, then each part of the cylinder would be in stable equilibrium, and so would not break up into drops. The vibrations of the tuning-fork develop such a series of necks. A glass tube, with a thin sheet of rubber stretched across its opening, is supported in an upright position and a fine stream of water is made to strike against the rubber. If a watch is held against the nozzle, the vibrations of the watch are communicated to the nozzle and thence they develop a series of necks on the stream; these are magnified many times and the sounds given forth by the vibrating rubber resemble a hammer striking an anvil more than the faint ticking of a watch. Also the nozzle may be given rigid connection with a music-box and the tune

will be reproduced many times louder by the rubber membrane. Thus we have probably found the reason for speaking of a fountain as "playing." For actual calculations of this magnifying power, Lord Rayleigh has demonstrated that in a stream of water one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, necks impressed develop a thousand fold in depth every fortieth of a second.

Accurate calculations might be made of the strength of these films for different liquids, but these would lead us into mathematics. Neither does space permit describing a number of interesting operations and tricks which may be performed with bubbles. It may be, however, that as it is, this outline will serve to give an added interest to one of the sports of childhood.





The Missionary Lectureship in Our Denominational Colleges.

BY CHAS. W. SERVICE, B.A., M.D.

THE multiplicity, complexity and diversity of modern problems has produced a new environment for the modern minister. The conditions of life are not so simple and so unrelated as a century ago. Problems social, economic, political, moral and religious have to be faced by the preacher of to-day.

Theology is a progressive science and the minister's duties and relations are ever widening. His horizon is ever enlarging. He cannot ignore the manifoldness of modern life. The theological curricula of a half century ago are not ample for the present day. The theological schools are constantly revising and enlarging the scope of their courses of study. As new needs develop there is a corresponding adaptation of the curricula.

REV. C. W. SERVICE,
B.A., M.D.

Two great questions, arising from his relation to the world's evangelization, have to be faced by every young man who proposes to enter the Christian ministry. First, "Does God call him into this ministry?" That settled, there immediately follows the question, "Where does he call him to service?" It is first a question of fact, and then a question of location. Every true man of God must answer the question as in God's sight. "At home?" or "Abroad?" "The field is the world"; that is, the field is one and no invidious distinction should be made.

If the minister of the Gospel is called to remain at home, what are the peculiar obligations resting on him? He is the natural leader, counselor, stimulator, and organizer of his people. To him is largely committed the cultivation and growth of the missionary spirit at home.

“Like priest, like people.” The development of the home arm of the missionary enterprise is as important as the actual work on the mission fields. In fact the one determines the other.



REV. R. C. ARMSTRONG, B.A.

Because practically the same obligations rest on both classes of workers in relation to Christian missions, therefore the same training is necessary for both. Workers at home and prospective workers abroad should alike be instructed in missions. The missionary arm of the Church of Christ is almost universally acknowledged to be paramount. If this is so, a minister infused with missionary spirit and schooled in the principles and facts of missions

is essential if the Church is to be truly missionary.

Our present theological curriculum is inadequate: First, because it substitutes a text book for the living voice; secondly, because that text book deals only with one small phase of the great missionary problem. There is, therefore, a slighting of the most important part of the Church's work.

A history of missions merely is not sufficient to meet the needs of to-day. We need a study of the *science of missions*. A study of missionary principles, facts and methods is necessary. Any history of missions practically ignores the great missionary problems of to-day. History is retrospect, not outlook. It is not sufficient merely to study the past. The modern Christian Church must face conditions as they really are in non-Christian lands, and solve the variety of problems involved.

The establishment of a chair in missions is, perhaps, not practicable in all our denominational colleges at once. But there is a substitute that will supply the need for the meantime, viz., a collaborated *lectureship* on missions.

The plan proposed is as follows:

1. *A Systematic Course of Missionary Lectures.* The lecture system is obviously superior to the text book system.
- (a) A course covering one year; (b) one or two lectures each week, probably about twenty-five in all; (c) all theological students should

REV. A. C. FARRELL, B.A.



be required to attend ; (d) the lectures should be at such an hour that other students, Leaguers, Deaconesses, etc., may attend if desired.

2. Utilize Professors, Local Pastors, Returned Missionaries and Interested Laymen.

The advantages would be many—(a) No one would be over-burdened ; (b) a variety of talent, method and points of view ; (c) little or no expense entailed ; (d) adaptability to each college ; (e) information could be brought up to date each year ; (f) reflex effect on lectures and through them on ministry at large.

3. Suggested Outline of Course.—(a) Scriptural basis of missions—four lectures ; (b) history of missions—four lectures ; (c) missionary methods in fields—three lectures ; (d) social conditions in non-Christian lands—four lectures ; (e) survey of world field and study of conditions and problems in selected fields—eight lectures ; (f) missionary organization and methods in the home Church—two lectures.

The Methodist Young People's Summer School,
Toronto.

BY W. S. DANIELS, B.A.,

Missionary Vice-President, Norwich District.

A YOUNG man should attend the Summer School held at Toronto for at least three reasons :

1. The place of meeting is unique.

Toronto is a great city, not only for its size, beauty, commercial importance and political interests, but, from a young man's standpoint, because it is the centre of thought and life of Ontario.

In ancient times "All roads led to Rome." The path towards eminence and usefulness in any profession or calling that a young man in Ontario may choose will lead him towards Toronto, whether it be that of teaching, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, law, medicine or theology.

The city is true to the original meaning of its name. "Toronto" is said to be an Indian word signifying "meeting-place." It is especially fitting that it should be the meeting-place of Bible students and mission workers at Summer School.

Moreover, the Summer School will convene at Victoria University, the greatest educational institution in Canadian Methodism. From Atlantic to Pacific there stretches a line of colleges (provided by the

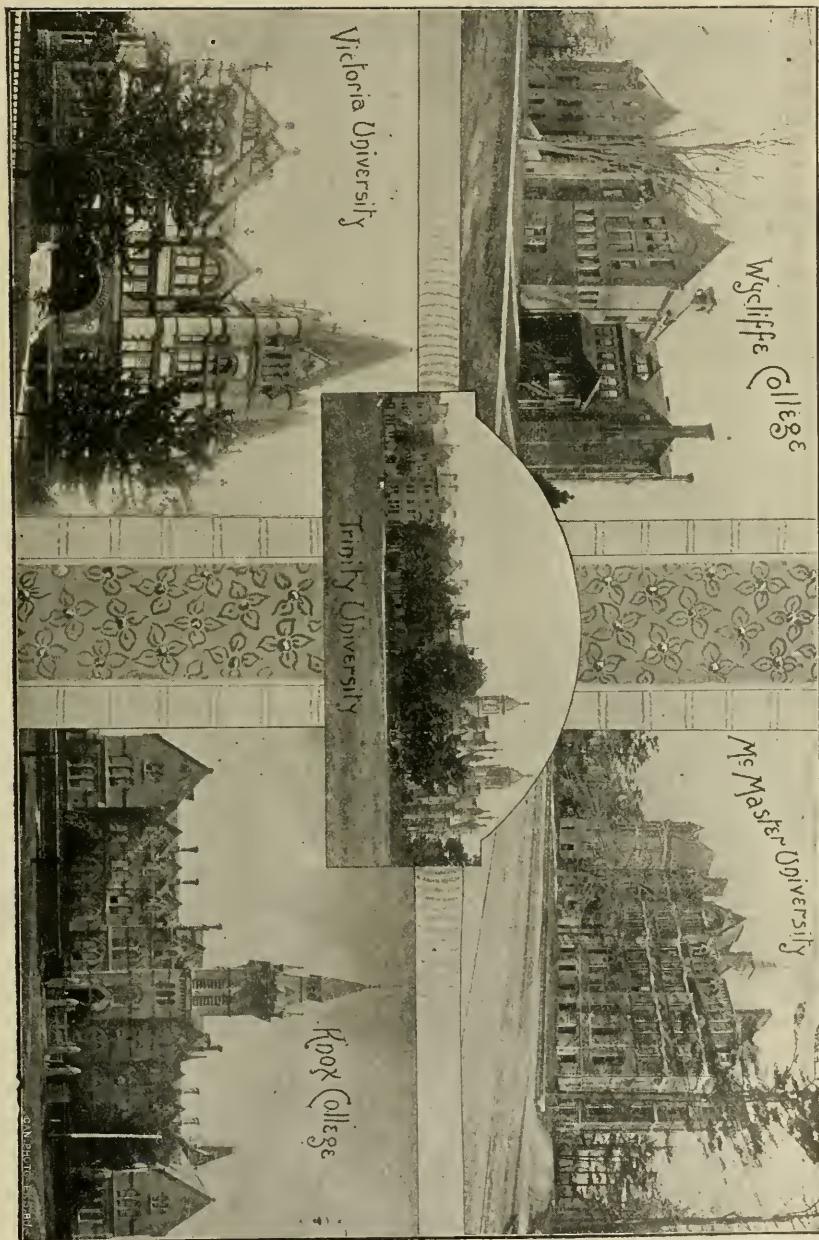
fathers of our Church), well endowed and handsomely equipped, nine in number. Victoria has the longest history and the chief place among them all. Toronto is a city of colleges. While at the Summer School one may see many other and beautiful colleges, but surely every young man in our Church ought at least to know and see Victoria. Better still, he can be a student for at least one week by attending the School.

2. The studies pursued at the Summer School are excellent for any young man, be he layman or minister. No League officer or Sabbath School teacher can afford to miss the instruction imparted in Bible truths by one of the foremost teachers of theology. Above all, we mention the instruction and inspiration derived from actual personal contact with men and women from mission fields occupied by our Church. If anyone in our day possesses and manifests the spirit of John Wesley, of the Apostle Paul or of Jesus Christ, surely it is such as these who carry the Gospel to the ends of the earth. The moral heroism of a true missionary of the Cross should appeal to every young man.

3. Last of all and of most practical importance, a young man should attend the Summer School because there he can be trained and inspired to do Christ-like work right where he lives. Only two Summer Schools have been held at Toronto, and already many local schools have followed. District winter schools are a natural product of our great central Summer School. This is not simply a theory ; it has been well demonstrated. Norwich District Winter School held recently, which proved so great a blessing, was directly the outcome of the Summer School, 1902. A number of young people attended Toronto Summer School, and the Holy Spirit laid it upon our hearts to carry the blessings received to others at home who were not so privileged. Not only had we the unmistakable leading of the Spirit, but the Summer School had given us a knowledge of plans and methods of organization and put us in touch with speakers for our School.

More than natural wealth Canada needs Christian stalwarts. More than increased numbers Canadian Methodism needs stalwart Christians. Come along, young men, especially you who teach or preach ! A few dollars and a few days spent at the Summer School, Toronto, will make you in principle and practice more like the most perfect Young Man the world has ever known.

- Norwich, April 17th, 1903.



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Contributions and exchanges should be sent to R. G. DINGMAN, Editor in-Chief ACTA VICTORIANA; business communications to D. A. WALKER, Business Manager ACTA VICTORIANA, Victoria University, Toronto.

Editorial.

PROVINCIAL AID Chancellor Burwash, in the *Alumni Monthly* for TO THE May, writes a vigorous article on the Provincial UNIVERSITY. University question. The Chancellor, who had a closer connection with the federation movement than is generally known, briefly reviews the history of university development in the Province; the main purpose of the article, however, is to point out the unwisdom of scattering the educational resources of the Province by applying them to more than the one University.

A strong appeal is made for one front-rank Provincial University which will attract Canadian students; otherwise we will have two or more indifferent universities whose students will continue to go to foreign universities for post-graduate work.

The Chancellor's position seems unassailable. The University of Toronto, although now making rapid strides, has still much to be desired in the way of equipment and in facilities for advanced research. It is surely folly for the Government to make grants to other universities when its own institution is still handicapped by lack of means. The policy is obviously short-sighted; can it be that it is dictated by supposed political exigencies, as the Chancellor suggests?

ANNESLEY The women students of Victoria are to be envied
HALL. upon the completion of the Women's Residence.

When the splendid new building is thrown open in October, Victoria, from the women's point of view at least, will have taken a long step forward. The new building contains reception and assembly rooms, gymnasium, offices and the like, and dormitories with accommodation for sixty persons. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Probably the only objection that can be made to building and appointments is the small size of the students' rooms.

The well-ordered college residence is always of great value, but in the case of women students it is almost indispensable. When all is said there is no gainsaying the fact that the social life and the friendships made are among the most important formative influences at college. In a well-conducted residence all the best of such influences have free scope. Hail to the Women's Residence! Now one for the men!



FROM THE Among the interesting facts to be found in the report
PRESIDENT'S for 1902 of the President of the University is a
REPORT. comparative statement of the attendance at University and at Victoria Colleges. The number of regular undergraduate students in the former is 432; in the latter 224. This indicates that the attendance at Victoria is increasing satisfactorily—as doubtless is the case also across the Park. President Louden notes as well the gratifying increase in the amount of research work being done, especially among the undergraduates.



COLLEGE AND One of the dangers incidental to a college course is
FELLOWSHIP. that instead of bringing a man into closer touch with
men, it may lead him to set himself apart from them. One need not seek far to find instances of this unfortunate species of selfishness. Intellectual pride is a sad phenomenon. It suggests at once the thought that the person afflicted has missed entirely the essential idea of true culture. "Culture is a multiplying of points of contact," not a process by which some men are put apart on pedestals and out of sympathy with their fellows. Individual progress, says Hegel, is directed toward "harmony with the universal," not toward a state of cold, intellectual isolation. Tennyson's Lancelot was a "kindly man moving among his kind." If a man make his college

opportunities for advancement lead to anything opposed to this he is to be pitied. The world looks at such a man with some measure of admiration because of his attainments, but with a very small degree of fellow-feeling.

If we mistake not, the purpose of these years of training is to increase usefulness, in the highest sense of that term. An over-development of egotism raises a practically impassable barrier against the realization of such an end. Most men as they leave a good college probably have altruistic aims; an earnest, close-range study of human nature—in living men, not in literature or elsewhere—is necessary before the purpose can be realized in any satisfactory degree.

The problem of keeping in touch with men tends to arise for the college man, even though he have the most sincere desire to maintain old relations with his fellows. Here is a college man going back after four years to the home town. His own tastes and those of his former associates have during the years been directed along different lines. It will not be surprising if the bond of sympathy between the two should gradually be broken. This is a danger which may be a bar to future usefulness. A greater danger is that the student may develop the idea that he belongs to an exclusive, intellectual caste. For the first condition of things there may be some justification; for the second there is none. The college man may with reasonable care avoid both. If he will he may show by his conduct that a university training has made him no less a man among men.



ENGLAND'S TRADE POLICY. There have been rather persistent rumors during the past year or two that England's traditional free trade policy was to be abandoned. There are signs at present that the battle is now to be pressed to the gates. Whether preferential trade and, hence, a policy more or less protective, will improve the economic position of England and of the Empire will probably not be known otherwise than by experience. There is little value in arguing from the economic history of England for the past sixty years that the free trade *régime* should be continued; on the other hand, it is rather idle to try to argue by analogy from the United States to England in favor of a protective policy. It is more than likely, indeed, that the conditions in each case are entirely different—a correct solution of any such problem depends upon an accurate study of existing conditions, illuminated by the sidelights of theory and of history.

It is interesting, in connection with the present matter, to recollect

Mr. Chamberlain's defection from the Liberal party in 1886, and the consequent defeat of Mr. Gladstone. We should not be surprised to see Mr. Chamberlain's enthusiasm at the present time lead to the overthrow of the Conservative party.



CÖLLEGE SONGS. Anyone who has heard the students of one of the great residence colleges such as Princeton, sing, knows somewhat the value to such institutions of the college songs. Mr. Williams, for example, in his article on "The University of Chicago," in this issue, mentions the wonderful charm of the senior "sings" in his own university. This is something in which both Toronto and Victoria are weak. We hear much about the need of college spirit, which clearly is not a product of any one cause. But part of the root of college spirit certainly is based in the emotions; and there is no more effective way of strengthening this part of the college bond, we think, than through good college songs. Yale, which is already well supplied with chorus songs, is through its Glee Club giving \$100 in prizes for new songs. Here is a precedent that our own Literary Society or Glee Club might follow. Victoria has many students and graduates fully qualified thus to sound the merits of the old Alma Mater in verse. Why not do it?



CZAR STREET. Through the efforts primarily of Messrs. St. John, Farewell, and DeMille, there begins to appear some likelihood that the two sections of Victoria's campus may be united by the closing of the west end of Czar Street. Most, if not all, of the property owners concerned have been seen and the majority, including even some former opponents, won over to the side of progress. In case the street is closed Victoria will probably have to give to the city a thirty to forty-foot driveway on the east side of the college grounds from Czar Street to Queen's Park. There will, of course, be some disadvantage to the college in this, but the benefit will be immeasurably greater. The new campus is much superior to the old one, but there is still much to be desired in the way of space. The closing of Czar Street would make everything satisfactory. If consummated, what a splendid climax to a good year at Victoria!

WOMAN'S LITERARY SOCIETY EXECUTIVE, 1902-03.



II. A. Grange. B. A. Lingham. K. Cullen. E. Williams. M. D. Keagey. M. E. Keys.
R. M. Jolliffe. A. A. E. Dingwall, Pres. E. E. Dingwall, Pres. D. M. Cullen. G. Peterson. A. E. Wilson.
F. E. Watts.

PERSONALS AND EXCHANGES



Personals.

In order that these columns may be made as attractive as possible, we would urge upon the graduates and students the importance of forwarding, from time to time, any appropriate and interesting items that may come to hand.



T is with deep regret that we record the death on April 29th of W. M. Doxsee, '92, late Mathematical master of Perth Collegiate Institute. The late Mr. Doxsee was born in Shannonville in 1870, the son of the Rev. A. Doxsee, of Belleville. He received his preparatory training at the Port Hope High School, matriculating into Victoria University. After graduating Mr. Doxsee held the position of Mathematical master in Weston High School, in Hamilton Collegiate Institute, and afterwards in Perth Collegiate Institute, receiving this latter appointment in 1900. In 1901 he was married to Miss Lenore Irwin, of Newmarket, sister of Mr. H. E. Irwin, K.C. The deceased will be remembered by his fellow-students for the great interest he manifested in College affairs ; moreover he was a brilliant student.

J. W. BAIRD, B.A., '97, Ph D., has been appointed by the Carnegie Institution to a research assistantship in psychology under Professor Tichener for the year 1903-04.

N. W. DEWITT, B.A., '99, now Senior Fellow in Latin at the University of Chicago, has been winning high honors in the work of historical research. The Archaeological Institute of America supports schools in Athens, Rome and Palestine, whither go the pick of American classical scholars to study at first hand. Many of these are unable to do so because of the fellowships held by them in connection with universities, but the institute itself offers five, three of these being at Athens, one at Rome and one in Palestine. These are

awarded after a severe competitive examination and the winning of one is accounted a great honor. Mr. DeWitt was lately the fortunate winner of the fellowship at Rome for the study of Roman classical archaeology.

W. H. HAMILTON, B.A., '02, is in the tea-business in Winnipeg.

HOWARD (Mike) NEVILLE, B.A., '02, will this summer go preaching in the Territories. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has quite recovered from the effects of the severe examination strain.

A. P. BURWASH is an agent for the Canada Life Insurance Company and is located at Calgary, N. W. T. He reports gratifying success.

H. N. BAKER, '04, and J. F. Knight, '05, will traverse the West in their own interests as Mammon hunters.

C. B. PARKER and E. E. Cleaver, members of '04, have undertaken, it is reported, a commendable and, doubtless remunerative work, in handling "Holy Scrolls."

ROBERT HUGHES, '03, C.T., has gone home to England, but will return in August bringing Mrs. Hughes with him. It is a singular coincidence that while Mr. Hughes is in Great Britain, Mr. R. A. Whattam is at Little Britain (Ont.). We are ignorant, however, of the latter gentleman's purpose there, nor can we tell when he will return.

WE have pleasure in announcing that Warner Eakins, '04, has secured the appointment as purser for the summer on the "Ella Ross" running on the Bay of Quinte.

R. T. ANDERSON, '04, will summer at the Biological Station, Go-Home Bay, Ont. He is a government employee, of course.

R. H. CLARKE, '05, will spend his vacation at Gaspe, P. Q.

LIEUT. A. P. BRACE, '04, C.T., is financially interested in New Ontario and may be found for the present at Blind River. Later he will be engaged on the Algoma Central Railway.

REV. W. G. WATSON, B.A., B.D., ('98) has been called to the Chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.

H. L. RICE, '78, father of Miss K. Rice, '06, who is out of college this year, paid a visit to the College recently. Mr. Rice renewed old acquaintances, partly by means of the old class groups in Alumni Hall. Mr. Rice in his final year carried the famous old "bed-post" Senior Stick.

HORACE DAVISON, once with '01, has been for some time past in London, England, in the insurance business.

REV. A. C. FARRELL, B.A., '01, of Penhold, Alta., will go to China, supported by the Carmen District Epworth League; also A. C. Huffman, '02, (Theol.) of Haley, supported by the Collingwood District Epworth Leagues.

MESSRS. CRAGG, Walden and Bennett, of '05, have gone to the West to secure some tangible evidences of the country's prosperity.

REV. L. R. ECKHARDT, B.A., '02, holds forth to a very cosmopolitan congregation in Harris, Iowa. He is also captain of the town baseball team at the same time! Eckhardt reports that in that country a second deluge has begun, and that the farmers have been seeding by walking along on the fences and shooting the grain in with rifles.

REV. J. HARRY FOWLER, B.A., was in town while the London Conference was in session.

E. BRECKEN, B.A., goes to Europe with Dr. Withrow's party.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KETCHUM HARRIS will labor in the vicinity of Bruce Mines, Ont.

MISS M. L. JEFFREY and Miss Edna Potts, members of '04, are leaving shortly for a tour of the Continent with Dr. Withrow's party.

IN Trinity Methodist Church on May 27th, Miss Edith Allen, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Allen, of Toronto, was married to Rev. Egerton Young, B.A., '93, of Port Carling. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Egerton Ryerson Young, D.D., the noted missionary and author, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Dr. George Young, and Rev. W. H. Hincks, LL.B. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Allen and Miss Florence Young. Rev. E. M. Burwash, M.A., B.D., was best man.

ON May 30th, at the residence of the bride's mother, 16 Pembroke St., Toronto, Miss Florence Cuthbertson was united in marriage to Rev. G. G. Webber, '02 (Spec.). The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Dr. Webber, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Jas. Allen, M.A., and Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., B.D. The happy couple left for Detroit and other western points.

AT the home of the bride's parents, 11 Lakeview Avenue, Toronto, by Rev. I. Tovell, D.D., Miss Edna F. Jewett, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, was married to Rev. W. A. Sinclair, ('01, The-

ology), of Thornton, Ontario. Rev. Mr. Sinclair was a member of the '03 "Bob" Committee; his colleagues send congratulations—even though they have received no cake.

ON April 29th, the Rev. P. M. Peacock ('00, Theol.), of Richmond Hill, and Miss Winnifred M. Robertson, of Echo Bay, daughter of Daniel Robertson, of that place, were united in marriage by the Rev. Jas. Allen, of Sault Ste. Marie.

THE following students have laid great plans for the summer. They intend to tour Europe; act as agents; take in all the sights of the Continent, and incidentally the natives; escape justice, and return home with full pockets: F. L. Barber, '03, Jno. J. F. Chapman, '03, E. W. Stapleford, '04, G. K. Bradshaw, '04, W. A. Gifford, '04.

J. R. DAVISON, Business Manager of the Glee Club for 1903-1904, is already stirring himself in the interests of the Club tour.

AT Penetanguishene, Ont., on April 22nd, Prof. A. J. Bell, our popular professor of Latin, was married to Miss M. Sneath, of the same place. Professor and Mrs. Bell are spending their honeymoon on the Continent. ACTA follows them with good wishes.

T. W. PRICE, '01, is stationed at High River, N.W.T. Wilkinson is stationed at Pitcher Creek, N.W.T.

W. H. SPENCE, '04, expects to spend a month or two touring Ontario in the interests of the Ontario Ladies' College,—a noble work.

A. R. DINGMAN, late of '06, who has been with the C.P.R. at Chatham and in Toronto since Christmas, has just been transferred to Fort William.

C. W. BISHOP, who was formerly on the staff of the Muncey Indian Institute, was called there at the end of May by the illness of Principal Shepherd.

ACTA readers will doubtless be interested in hearing something about the work and intentions of our seniors. We are unable to supply complete information, particularly is this true of the ladies. However, such information as we have we give.

C. J. WILSON, will, we understand, become a B. D—— and afterwards a benedict.

A. R. FORD will enter upon journalistic work in London, though it is well known he had found a good "opening" in Toronto.

P. McD. KERR will become a member of the Methodist itinerary and travel the Toronto Conference.

J. H. WALLACE will probably stay in Toronto for a year—then do something else—likely teach.

JACOB IRA HUGHES will return for B.D. work.

FRANK L. BARBER will also enter the B.D. class.

C. W. WEBB intends to enter upon a PhD. course.

OF Amos Thomas we are doubtful—B.D. likely.

R. O. JOLIFFE will preach in the field of the Quinte Conference.

ERNEST FORSTER, having completed his undergraduate studies, intends to take advanced work.

MISS CAMPBELL goes to Hamilton—probably.

MISS BEATTY will round off her education with a year's "homework."

MISS DINGWALL has excellent prospects of securing a lucrative teaching position.

THE path of duty has not clearly revealed itself to Miss Smith ; she has expressed a desire to go West.

OF Miss Cullen we cannot say more than that she will not likely leave Ontario.

MISS BRISTOL is in a state of indecision. Her choice lies between Hamilton and Vancouver.

MISS LINDSAY will attend the School of Pedagogey.

MISS EBY will enter the Normal College.

MISS WILL and Miss Joliffe are at present engaged in clerical work in this city.

R. G. DINGMAN, on June 1st, began investigation into the warp and woof of practical life at the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co.'s establishment.

D. P. REES has accepted an offer from the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York city. He goes thither shortly to study methods in the art of persuasion.

NEWTON BOWLES will go preaching ; he soon will make a permanent "engagement."

E. W. WALLACE will "hitch his waggon" to the star of '04.

R. C. ARMSTRONG has been appointed to the Japan mission field.

HARRY CHOWN will enter business, but in the meantime he will recuperate his constitution, debilitated by hard study, at Grimsby Park.

“DOLLY” GRAY will study law at Osgoode.

E. H. JOLLIFFE is at present working under Hon. J. R. Stratton’s eye. It is quite probable that “Ernie” will be seen about his old laboratory haunts in the fall.

T. E. WILSON will enter upon the study of law—likely in the West.

D. A. WALKER will enter the ministry and hold forth at Cainsville, Hamilton Conference.

JOHN MCKENZIE will enter the Presbyterian ministry—“blood is thicker than water.”

BRUCE KENNEDY was recently ordained as a member of the Toronto Conference.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

MR. D. D. MANN, of Toronto, has donated \$5,000 to the Toronto Convocation Hall Fund, bringing the total up to \$45,000 ; but \$5,000 more required.

THE Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Principal of Trinity College School, Port Hope, has resigned his position to accept the vicarship of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Oswald Rigby, M.A., Professor and Dean of Trinity University. Professor Duckworth will likely succeed Professor Rigby as dean of residence at Trinity, and Professor Young will become registrar.

THE prize offered by Sir Sanford Fleming, Chancellor of Queen’s University, for the best essay on the subject “How can the universities best aid the profession of journalism as a means of elevating and ennobling public opinion,” brought forth thirty-two competitors. The prize was divided between Mr. Wm. Houston, M.A., and Mr. A. H.U. Calquhoun, B.A., both of Toronto.

SIR WM. MACDONALD has endowed a new chair in Moral Philosophy at McGill University. It is understood that the endowment will amount to \$50,000.

NOVA SCOTIA adds another educational institution to its number. Truro will be the location of the new Provincial Agricultural College ; land has been purchased, and the buildings will be proceeded with at once.

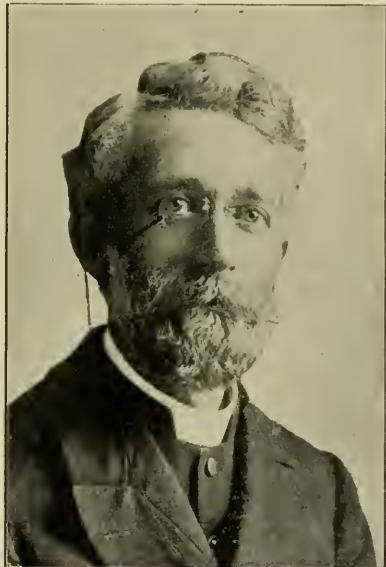
IN April, St. Michael’s College, Toronto, celebrated its golden jubilee.

YALE has recently made her courses of study still more elective.

Reminiscences.

BY G. W. KERBY, '88.

IT is fifteen years since we pulled the college bell for the last time in "Old Vic.," spoke our little piece as the valedictorian of the class of '88, and marched out into the world to join the ever-increasing number of those who proudly call Victoria University, Alma Mater.



G. W. KERBY.

heir to wealthy endowments that will give her a splendid vantage ground from which to carry on her future work. In those days she was a university granting degrees in arts, science, medicine, law and divinity; now she holds her degree conferring powers in abeyance, in all but divinity. We are not of those who say, "that the former days were better than these." There has been a distinct gain in many ways by the removal of Victoria to Toronto. But who will say there has not been a loss as well? Personally I have always been thankful that my college life was spent in Cobourg.

No college boy ever enjoyed student, church and social life in the old town more than I. What wonder then that I felt my heart beat more quickly when the brakeman shouted C-o-b-o-u-r-g!! C-o-b-o-u-r-g!! I looked out the car window as the train steamed into the station, and saw in the distance the white marble shafts of the cemetery, and

As I think over these years the title of a lecture by the late Chancellor S. S. Nelles, "Then and Now," comes to mind. Then Victoria was in Cobourg, now she is in Toronto. Then she enjoyed a prestige all her own, now she shares that prestige with the rest of the Provincial University. Then she had buildings somewhat old and antiquated; now she has a new, modern and well-equipped building, one of the finest on the continent. Then she was in deep poverty, facing large annual deficits; now, we are told, she is about to fall

thought of that day in November, 1887, when we followed the honored and loved Chancellor Nelles to the grave. When S. S. Nelles died Canada lost one of her greatest and most gifted sons. He belonged to the pioneers of education in this country. His name will never die.

As soon as the train stopped I was out on the platform, and proceeded to make my way down the track to Division street. This was the way we always used to go from the station. The sight of the old college buildings awakened thought too deep for utterance. Memories grave and gay passed in panoramic form through my mind. Memories of battles fought on the campus and alley-board, contests lost and won in the Literary Society and Jackson Hall, struggles in the examination room. Memories of "The Good Old Bobbing Time," of midnight serenades and class suppers, memories of students' meetings, when political excitement ran high and pandemonium reigned. Memories of receptions given by the kind people of Cobourg to grave senior, dignified junior, wise sophomore and green freshman. Memories of Faraday Hall, Dr. Haanel, and the fumes of hydriodic acid. Memories of East Hall, with J. R. L. Starr and the lamented Henry Langford, playing a leading role. Memories of West Hall, where J. F. McLaughlin, J. W. Frizzell, A. C. Courtice, I. B. Wallwin, "Mac" Allison, C. I. D. Moore, and Harry Schofield acted well their part. Memories of the Ball Room, wherein many things, strange and mysterious, are said to have happened. Where Philip's silk hat found its way to the top of the flag-pole, and the sophomore's keg of sweet cider was elevated from the cellar to the belfry, "beyond the reach of Bob." Memories of Division Street Church, Hall's Corners, and the jail, where the young "sky pilots" tried their wings. Memories of the Kerrs, Haydens, Crossens, Fields, McCallums, Minnakers, Stevens, Winches, Campbells, *et al.* Memories of Miss Hitchen's famous mince pies, and Joe Ferguson's "Paradise Lost." Memories of senior dinners, with their "Sallies of Wit and Flashes of Wisdom." Memories of brilliant "conversats," "where soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again, and all went merry as a marriage bell." Memories of graduation and graduating classes, closing "Lits," college songs, Alumni Association, convocation, parting words, good-byes, separations: never more to meet again "On the Old Ontario Strand," but ever more to cherish the memory of those by-gone days.

" The sweetest drafts that man can drink
Are happy thoughts of youth,
So if our lives with good we link,
How pleasant there the truth."

Exchanges.

WE take this opportunity of thanking our contemporaries for their many words of appreciation, at the same time apologizing for the many oversights of which we have been guilty. In reviewing the work of the year, we think it may truly be said that there has been a distinct advance in the character of Canadian College journals. There has been a noticeable attempt to get out of the contracted sphere of college life, and to participate in the general affairs of the outside world. This is a commendable effort, as the world of the average Canadian college, with its three or four hundred students, is a narrow one indeed. The old-time journals, such as the *Dalhousie Gazette*, *Ottawa College Review*, *Queen's Journal*, and *McMaster Monthly* have maintained their established reputation. *McGill Outlook* has been doubly interesting, and we trust it has been equally well supported. *'Varsity* has hardly lived up to the expectations which we formed of it, and which seemed justified by its amalgamation with *College Topics*. In the matter of publications our university has much to learn from Queen's which, with but one-third the constituency, supports two such excellent organs as the *Journal* and the *Quarterly*. It seems unfortunate that *'Varsity* should cease publication so early in the term. Six or seven weeks without a paper is a long time, in such a stirring community as the undergraduate body of the University of Toronto.

WE welcome another visitor to our editorial table—the *Brandon College Quarterly*. 'Tis pleasing to see the way in which those indispensable adjuncts of colleges, namely, college journals, are springing up in the West. The *Quarterly* is an unpretentious publication, but it contains that first requisite, solid matter, and no doubt in both size and appearance suits the requirements of its students. We wish the new comer long life and prosperity.

AMONG the weekly college journals which it is our good fortune to review, the *Notre Dame Scholastic* occupies a very high place. Its showing is the more creditable, as it is almost entirely a home product, and at that from a home of but limited numbers. Many excellent articles have appeared in its columns during the past college year, but for some reason or another they have been overlooked. However, we take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation before we depart.

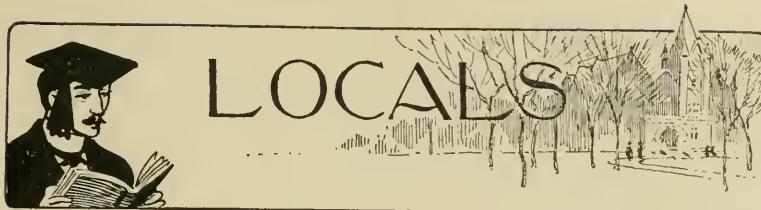
WHO would think that in the busy life of an up-to-date university, there would be time for the editing and publication of a daily paper? and yet such is the case in several universities. The *Daily Iowan* is to hand, and, considering all things, is a very creditable sheet. No doubt

the editors of such "dailies" get a dispensation from lectures, or an allowance for term work; if not, they are undoubtedly relegated to third-class honors or worse—plucked. Such is the reward of the faithful pack-horse.

WE are indebted to the *Educational Monthly* for several items of interest.

THE following extract, taken from an article in the *Kingston Whig*, though it applies more particularly to Queen's professors, might well be taken to heart by all teachers and professors: "I have been glad to see that some of the professors of Queen's College have recently consented to contribute articles to the local press, among whom I might mention Prof. Cappon, Prof. Waddell, Prof. Marshall and Prof. Shortt. These men have much to say that the general public, I believe, desires to hear. They stand aloof from the busy commercial world, and in the quiet of their studies have a better opportunity to form correct opinions on matters of moment; this, in addition to the high position they hold, qualifies them for this service. Yet but few of Queen's professors have in the past given to the public the benefit of their knowledge on questions of the day. There appears to be at present a tendency in the right direction, and I trust it will continue to develop. Queen's men are too reticent, too reserved. While I would not desire to see them so voluble as many of their American brethren, neither do I wish them to be as secretive and reserved as their English co-workers in the field of higher education. There is a middle course, which would not detract from their dignity, but, on the other hand, would result in great benefit to the public. There are men at Queen's who have earned national, and even international, reputations; still they seem to stand aloof from public questions, and the guiding hand which they might extend to the people is generally withheld. That this reluctance is passing away is a good and hopeful sign, and will be noted with pleasure by the people."





HE National Council for Women held its annual session in May in the college buildings.

MISS PETERSON will attend the Summer School at Lake George.

R. PEARSON, from the Athletic Union, W. H. Spence, from the Y.M.C.A., C. W. Bishop, from the Missionary Society, D. M. Perley, J. W. Miller and T. P. Campbell go to the Lakeside Summer Conference on June 17th.

THE committee to prepare biographies for Torontonensis for 1904 are: W. A. Gifford, Chas. Parker (representatives), Misses Potter and Baxter, W. G. Cates, G. K. Bradshaw, W. H. Spence. These were elected at a regular meeting held April 1st.

THIS year the Baccalaureate Service in Avenue Road Church was exceptionally well attended. The sermon was preached by Dr. John Burwash. Drs. Carman, Reynar and Wallace assisted in the service, and the Chancellor gave a very impressive talk to the departing classes.

REG. DAVISON, business manager of the Glee Club, will start at an early date on a tour through Western Ontario to arrange engagements for the club for the coming season. Students who are located along the main lines of railway west, might be able to lend substantial assistance. It will be the endeavor of the officers of the club to cover a wider area this year and also to provide even better entertainments than were given last year. Victoria can find no more effective means of making itself known; and students and graduates can serve the interests of their Alma Mater very materially by giving the club all possible encouragement.

ANOTHER ACTA Board gone!

“ Men may come and men may go,
But ACTA goes on forever.”

INVENT a college yell or two this summer; one, say, for Toronto, and one for Victoria—we need them.

FRED. HARRIS gave a very entertaining picnic at the Harris home-
stead, at Snelgrove, on the afternoon of May 28th.

F. S. O'KELL will spend the summer with the Northern Navigation Company.

THIS year the Michael Fawcett Prize for oratory went to A. N. St. John, B.A. There were no other competitors, it being, we suppose, sufficient to know that "Saint" was in the race.

ON the morning of April 28th the C. T.'s. met for a devotional service and to elect members for the "Bob" committee. Striking changes in Victoria's October function are being proposed and discussed.

THE College District Meeting was held in the chapel on April 28th. While the meeting was in progress upstairs, "I'll be as good as my word" resounded through the library. A freshman stole to the door and saw two people outside, one of whom he recognized—a "Spec."

J. I. HUGHES: "The great trouble with selling views is there is more perspiration than inspiration about it."

OF all the venerable array of canines which graced the college halls one year ago, Dr. Pott's collie (?) alone remains. Dr. —— and Robert picked out a quiet, sequestered nook in the new campus and there three were buried. "Bobs" was the last to disappear—an automobile ran him down in front of Wyycliffe and a procession was formed in which Luck and Hincks were the chief mourners. A few days afterward Prof. Hutton's terrier was killed. On the very next day the Legislature discussed a bill limiting the speed of automobiles to seven miles an hour.

PEARSON (hour unknown): "Where were you till this hour—and with an exam. to-morrow?"

Ford: "Never mind. I got in a good night's work no matter where I was."

"DAD, Tommy, they have fixed me this time. I thought I was coming away with a heavy burden." Such was the exclamation of ACTA's business manager as he relieved his overcoat pockets of a generous allowance of sand.

LANE to Miller, before writing on theory of knowledge paper: "Do you know what *Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin* means?—I guess I have got my B. D. work mixed up with this."

THE girls of the third year class celebrated the close of examinations by holding a picnic on the Humber. A very enjoyable time was spent. The only man seen all day was D. A. Walker, of '04, who paddled up the river, not unaccompanied.

O. L. C. MAIDEN, as the party was leaving and Arthur D—— was doing a little performing : "Wouldn't it be perfectly lovely to have the boys here all the time ! "

H. N. BAKER, in answer to question 5 on constitutional history paper : "I don't know, but I'll look it up to-night."

E. H. J—E, '03 : "It seems awfully strange to be going to church with a boy."

MESSRS. ST. JOHN and DeMille have worked faithfully in the interest of the student body and the new Campus. We trust that their labor may be effective.

THERE have been some thirty applications for ægrotats this year, the largest number in many years—the result, we believe, of a system which suspends the entire test until the final weeks of the College year. 'Tis true many students do but little work during the Michaelmas term and almost kill themselves during the Easter term ; but on the other hand our examination system is responsible very largely for that sort of thing.

A BRIGHTER, more handsome or more homelike spot for lady students could scarcely be imagined than the new Women's Residence, best known as Annesley Hall. It is to be hoped that the coming College year will bring an influx of young women, whose ambition is toward higher education. The location is an ideal one, in proximity to the University and to the Conservatory of Music. Victoria has been highly commended for her decided step toward curing the evils of boarding house life in this city. The girls will now have a home, thoroughly equipped in every respect, and sufficiently spacious to meet the immediate needs of the University. It is expected that next year the attendance of ladies will be sufficiently large to justify the inauguration of a distinctly feminine "Bob." This is the opinion of the redoubtable Robert on the question. Again, men students are looking forward to a change in the calling regulations. Sophomores have looked askance at the Campus fence and said the approach to the back entrance would be a "cinch." Some have hinted that the police, who were formerly guarding the safety of His Excellency and Lady Minto at the Flavelle residence, will be distributed about the various corridors during next October. The Local Editor would suggest that this is not necessary ; it would involve needless expense. We have College men who are large of stature (the Athletic Union could supply several), who would probably undertake the job. We are not making suggestions to the Board of Regents, but to the Union to come back ready in case of emergency.

THERE was a good deal of scrambling to catch the train on the morning of Victoria Day. Some had overslept, others had scarcely slept at all. It is said that Frederick William Ketchum Harris, secretary of the Tennis Club, belonged to the latter class, for that dignitary had made two resolutions, firstly, that Vic. girls should beat Whitby, and secondly, that as many boys as were available should go along to guard the ranks and run after tennis-balls. Eighteen in all assembled at the Union Depot. Even W. G. Cates smiled. The morning was ideal ; so was everything else except the car. Many



"TAKE A TRIP UP THE HUMFR."

interesting incidents regarding the trip down might be related—how "Jimmie" Wallace didn't secure parlor-car accommodation for the party, how the newsboy endeavored to persuade our smaller boys to buy wares which would scarcely be recognized by the Methodist discipline, etc.—but we will simply remark that the train threw us off at O.L.C. gate and we were very cordially welcomed by Miss Burkholder and Dr. Hare.

It would be hard to imagine a more enjoyable day. Look at the Athletic Dept. and you will see that we were beaten in the tennis. The defeat, however, did not seem to affect the composure of the

guests, and the day went on. Even the said president-elect of the club, who it is said rolled on the grass in agony, at the finish of the last "single" so far recovered his normal condition as to form part of a division which went down town "to post letters." That same gentleman required several lunches during the day. It is suspected that he came away with a tiny photograph in his locket. We are not sure of this but would say that such photograph might look well in any locket. Percy and "Robbie" conducted themselves as usual and wear, as the result, little ribbons on their coat. We might refer to others, but it is sufficient to say that the day was one of education as well as entertainment, for we had an excellent opportunity of seeing how they live in one of the first educational institutions in the country. The College authorities are to be congratulated upon their equipment, location and discipline, which cannot fail to assure, as in the past, the patronage of a large constituency.

No ordinary quill could describe the scene at leaving, so we will simply submit a few facts—one hundred and thirty girls on the crescent at the College door—no handshaking, for what mortal would face such a problem—three conveyances, twenty-eight in one, five in another, two in the last. "Arthur" was one of the two; he was speechless and his companion heard him sigh heavily.

The trip home was on a par with anything Mark Twain could describe for abbreviated accommodations. Some monopolized the stove in the "smoker," others a huge pile of luggage, while the greater number stood outside on the platforms and amused themselves by dodging cinder showers and wondering what it would feel like to be sound asleep. Next year we'll not lose the tennis.

THE president-elect of the Women's Lit. was seen (by the late leader of the Missionary Study Class) coming out of Main's circus the other day with a red balloon in her hand. Where was the small nephew?

IN the recent Theological examinations the following received the degree of B.D.: W. T. G. Brown, B.A.; E. M. Burwash, M.A., '97; W. H. Foley, B.A., '97; W. E. Hassard, B.A., '90; J. H. Osterhout, B.A., '00; D. B. Shaw, B.A.; J. L. Stewart, B.A., '01; A. J. Terrill, B.A., '95; S. T. Tucker, B.A., '98; C. W. Walker, B.A.; H. E. Wellwood, B.A., '99.

CERTIFICATES for Course for Graduates in Arts were issued to J. N. Clarry, B.A., '02; C. W. De Mille, B.A., '02; F. L. Farewell, B.A., '00; T. W. Price, B.A., '01; G. W. W. Rivers, B.A., '00; A. N. St. John, B.A., '00.

THE following graduated in the ordinary course: E. Baker, C. F. Hopkins, Robt. Hughes, D. B. Kennedy, J. N. Robins, I. Snell, A. A. Wall, R. A. Whattam, W. A. M. Young.

MEDALS and prizes were awarded as follows: The Sanford Gold Medal, W. T. G. Brown, B.A.; the Ryerson Prize, New Testament History, N. E. Bowles, '03; the Wallbridge prize, New Testament Exegesis, A. S. Rogers, B.A.; the Wallbridge prize, New Testament Exegesis (honorary mention), A. Thomas, '03; the Robert Wallace prize, New Testament Introduction, A. Thomas, '03; the Cox Bursary, New Testament Theology, A. P. Misener, M.A.; the Bede prize, Church History, E. A. Miller, '04; the Massey bursary, English Bible (first), W. A. McK. Young; the Massey bursary, English Bible (second), J. Phimister; the Michael Fawcett bursary, Oratory, A. N. St. John, B.A., '00; the Herridge prize, Sunday-Schools (first), F. L. Farewell, B.A., '00; the Herridge prize, Sunday-Schools (second), W. G. Smith, B.A., '00.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE.

ON April the seventeenth the Alumnae of Victoria College held their annual Easter meeting. The morning was taken up by the business session, when reports from the Committee on the proposed "Federation of Collegiate Alumnae" and on Library Furnishing were received. A motion of sympathy with the proposed Federation scheme was passed, and the pleasure which Victoria would have in uniting with Trinity and University College Alumnae Societies for the purpose of aiding in every way possible the women undergraduates, and of raising the standard for women who take higher education was expressed.

The Library in Annesley Hall is being furnished by the women graduates. Through the kindness and generosity of friends this rather expensive undertaking is going to be accomplished quite easily. Something over three hundred dollars (\$300) on hand or promised was reported besides the gift of various articles of furniture.

After a luncheon, which is becoming a pleasant feature of the Easter meeting, and after the usual toast list had been gone through with, those present, thirty-four, went on a tour of inspection to the new Residence. Much genuine admiration was expressed as one room after another was visited.

This appreciative tour of inspection had, however, to come to an end, for there was to be an afternoon meeting.

This session is always of a literary character. Letters of greeting from Mrs. Norman, (C. Heal, '96), Japan, and Miss Rena Smith, '02, South Africa, were read. As the good wishes were read, each felt herself more tightly bound by the cord of sympathy to her Alma Mater and to her sister Alumnae. A sympathetic review of the books in the reading course, more especially Spencer's "Education" and Arnold's "Culture and Anarchy" by Miss M. Chown, a comprehensive discussion of the question "The Ideal Education for Women," music, and a sharp practice debate upon the "Reasons for and against Higher Education for Women" constituted the program and brought to a close this very profitable and enjoyable day.

Ever since its inauguration this society has been fortunate in having for its presidents those women who can call forth that enthusiasm which is so necessary for an organization of this kind. Once again the society is to be congratulated upon its officers, who are: Hon. President, Mrs. Burwash; President, Mrs. Leiseuring; Vice-President, Miss Libby; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Powell; Corresponding-Secretary, Miss M. Chown. With such an energetic and capable executive more abundant success is a foregone conclusion.

THE following is the list of subscriptions of cash and notes to the Indian Relics Fund, published in accordance with a motion passed at the final meeting of the Union Literary Society. Besides those whose subscriptions are acknowledged here, there are several who have promised to give definite amounts.

FACULTY.—*Cash*—Rev. N. Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D., \$5.00; Rev. A. H. Reynar, M.A., LL.D., \$1.00; Rev. F. H. Wallace, M.A., LL.D., \$5.00; A. J. Bell, M.A., Ph.D., \$5.00; L. E. Horning, M.A., Ph.D., \$5.00; A. L. Langford, M.A., \$5.00, J. C. Robertson, B.A., \$5.00; Pelham Edgar, Ph.D., \$2.00; A. E. Lang, B.A., \$5.00; Rev. J. Burwash, D.Sc., LL.D., \$5.00; A. R. Bain, M.A., LL.D., \$3.00. *Note*—Rev. J. F. McLaughlin, M.A., B.D., \$5.00. Total, \$48.00.

POST-GRADUATES.—*Cash*—E. M. Burwash, M.A., \$6.00; W. T. G. Brown, B.A., \$1.00; C. R. Carscallen, B.A., \$1.00; C. T. Currely, M.A., \$1.00; A. C. Farrell, B.A., \$1.00; F. L. Farewell, B.A., \$1.00;

A. E. Hagar, B.A., \$1.00; W. H. C. Leech, B.A., \$1.00; W. T. Ruddell, B.A., 50c.; J. L. Stewart, B.A., \$1.00; W. H. Wood, B.A., \$1.00; W. T. Price, B.A., \$1.00. Total, \$16.50.

NAUGHTY Two.—*Cash*—A. G. Stacey, \$10.00; A. Crux, \$1.00; J. E. Hughson, \$1.00; C. B. Bingham, \$1.00; J. H. Fowler, \$1.00; D. R. Moore, \$11.00; C. W. De Mille, \$1.00; W. H. Hamilton, \$1.00; J. H. Beer, \$1.00; C. E. Auger, \$10.00. *Notes*—J. H. Fowler, \$10.00; C. W. De Mille, \$10.00; W. H. Hamilton, \$10.00; J. H. Beer, \$10.00; H. Neville, \$10.00. Total, \$88.00.

NAUGHTY THREE.—*Cash*—V. W. Odlum, \$11.00; R. G. Dingman, \$4.00; R. C. Armstrong, \$1.00; R. S. Glass, \$1.00; N. E. Bowles, \$2.00; A. R. Ford, \$1.00; E. Forster, \$1.00; E. C. Irvine, \$1.00; D. B. Kennedy, \$1.00; W. P. Near, \$1.00; T. E. Wilson, \$1.00; J. E. Rockwell, \$1.00; E. W. Wallace, \$1.00; P. McD. Kerr, \$1.00; J. H. Wallace, \$1.00; G. H. Gray, \$1.00; A. J. Thomas, \$2.00; D. A. Walker, \$1.00; W. E. C. Miller, \$1.00; E. H. Jolliffe, \$1.00; Cash, \$1.00. *Notes*—A. R. Ford, \$10.00; E. C. Irvine, \$5.00; J. E. Rockwell, \$5.00; J. H. Wallace, \$5.00; T. A. Bagshaw, \$2.00. Total, \$64.00.

NAUGHTY FOUR.—*Cash*—E. E. Cleaver, \$1.00; S. W. Eakins, \$4.00; J. A. M. Dawson, \$1.51; L. W. Wilde, 50c.; D. A. Walker, \$1.00; G. K. Bradshaw, \$1.00; E. W. Stapleford, \$5.00; D. M. Perley, \$5.00; D. R. Clare, \$5.00; H. Farley, \$1.00; A. H. Booth, \$1.00; C. F. Connor, \$3.00; Cash, \$1.00. *Notes*—E. E. Cleaver, \$5.00; J. A. M. Dawson, \$10.00; H. W. Brownlee, \$5.00; D. R. Gray, \$5.00; J. W. Miller, \$5.00; D. H. Marshall, \$3.00; W. A. Gifford, \$3.00; J. R. Davison, \$2.00; C. F. Ward, \$2.00; A. L. Fullerton, \$3.00; C. W. Bishop, \$5.00; F. A. E. Hamilton, \$3.00. Total, \$81.01.

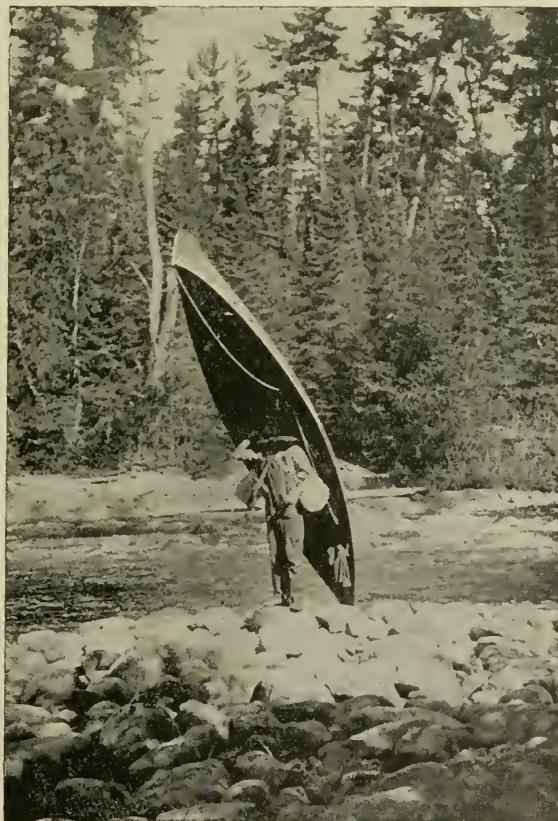
NAUGHTY FIVE.—*Cash*—A. Jackson, \$10.00; E. W. Bradwin, 50c.; W. G. Connolly, \$10.00; A. P. Burwash, \$10.00; J. F. Knight, \$5.00; A. D. Miller, \$1.00; A. Webster, \$1.00; E. V. Ruddell, \$2.00; R. W. Mills, \$5.00. *Notes*—H. H. Cragg, \$10.00; H. D. Robertson, \$10.00; T. P. Campbell, \$10.00; W. J. Salter, \$10.00; A. Elliot, \$5.00; E. G. Saunders, \$5.00; M. C. Lane, \$10.00; W. A. Walden, \$5.00; J. S. Bennett, \$10.00; C. P. Holmes, \$10.00; C. Jackson, \$5.00; P. H. Barker, \$5.00. Total, \$139.50.

NAUGHTY SIX.—*Cash*—J. W. Cahoon, \$1.00; H. H. Cummer, \$1.00; J. M. Zurbrigg, \$2.00. *Notes*—J. W. Cahoon, \$4.00; D. A. C. Hewitt, \$5.00; H. G. Brown, \$5.00; G. A. Archibald, \$5.00; J.

M. Copeland, \$5.00; G. E. Trueman, \$5.00; N. R. Bugg, \$5.00;
C. E. Mark, \$5.00; W. E. Blackstock, \$5.00; F. C. Bowman, \$5.00;
C. D. Henderson, \$5.00; W. J. Kirby, \$5.00; R. J. Manning, \$5.00;
N. R. Stansell, \$5.00; F. R. Treleaven, \$5.00; J. Wells, \$5.00.
Total, \$83.00.

CONFERENCE THEOLOGY.—*Cash*—R. A. Whattam, \$1.00; R. Hughes, \$1.00; A. McKim Young, \$2.00; J. U. Robins, \$2.00; I. Snell, \$3.00. *Notes*—R. A. Whattam, \$9.00; A. J. Brace, \$5.00; A. E. Lunau, \$5.00; A. McKim Young, \$5.00; J. J. Coulter, \$5.00.
Total, \$38.00.

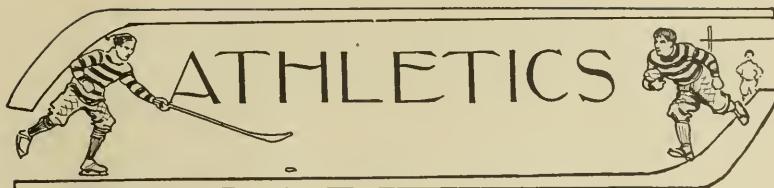
Totals, Cash, \$223.66; Notes, \$336.00. Grand total, \$559.66.



LOWER END OF "THE MILE" PORTAGE,
TAMAGAMI RIVER.



A DOGMATIC INQUIRY.



Notes.



ASEBALL.—The baseball nine has not had a very successful season, so far as victories go. The team practiced faithfully for several weeks, but the loss of five of last year's team was a serious handicap. And the defeats may be partially attributed, as usual, to ignorance of or carelessness with regard to the minor points of the game. This was evident in the first game played with St. Mics, won by the latter 7—4. Salter, the first man up, lined out a nice single past third, but was put out at first by the old trick of the first baseman holding the ball. In the same game, after a foul strike had been made, one of our runners was out because the batter forgot to keep out of the box. This was done, however, by Vic. accepting a decision of the umpire for which there is no justification in the rules. Thus the game was lost. Gain made a sensational catch behind the bat; Henderson did good work at second. There were three or four errors in the field.

St. Mics played the return match towards the end of the season. 'Twould hardly be fair to give the score, the team being disorganized by the absence of Chown, Henderson and Dingman, the last of whom for the end of the season was out of the game with a sprained knee. However, I'll just put down a few figures and the mathematician can reckon them up. Vic. made three runs and their opponents batted out four times as many. In each of these games St. Mics made a home run, Dooley and Burns doing the trick.

Three games of five or six innings each were played with 'Varsity. Two were defeats, 8—7 and 8—4. The victory was almost a shut out, 'Varsity scoring but one to Vic's three. In several of the innings Rankin pitched three balls only, the batters going out on pop flies or at first *via* short. The players in the games were: Rankin, Gain, Dingman, Henderson, Hamilton, Salter, Chown, Ford, Green, Pearson.

LUCAN.—The trip of the nine to Lucan on the 25th May to play the famous "Irish Nine," resulted in two defeats by the score of 9-4 and 14-8. The scribe of the team has sent in a very interesting description and any quotations below are taken from his epistle. Seemingly the best of good feeling prevailed and although the umpire was on occasion somewhat cross-eyed, no kick was forthcoming from our fellows, for, "poor fellow, he did the best he could." In the morning game in the first three innings the Lucan twirler registered nine strike-outs. A feature of the morning game was three home runs—not by the visitors. Strange to say, this performance was duplicated in the afternoon. The loss of both games is attributed mainly to the fact that the "Lucanites were the better hitters, and you know that was our old weakness." In the second game the battery from Forest, a neighboring town, was in the points against our fellows.

Some of the players spent Sunday at different towns on the way. However, all arrived on time, "Hamilton and Henderson both wearing a very feminine look and the smile that won't come off." The team was treated in the "home, sweet home style" and are eager to go back next year.

O. L. C. vs. VIC.—Miss Swan, O.L.C. vs. Miss Dingwall, Vic., won 6-3, 6-1, by O.L.C.; Miss Richardson, O.L.C., vs. Miss Jeffrey, Vic., won 6-4, 6-1, by O.L.C.; Miss Freeman, O.L.C., vs. Miss Wilson, Vic., won 6-1, 7-5, by O.L.C.; Miss Chown, O.L.C., vs. Miss Grange, Vic., won 6-1, 6-3, by O.L.C.; Misses Swan and Richardson, vs. Misses Dingwall and Jeffery, won 6-1, 6-1, by O.L.C.; Misses Freeman and Chown vs. Misses Wilson and Grange, won 6-1, 6-3, by O.L.C. As there are but six events in each tournament, it somehow looks like a victory for O.L.C., unless it is not true that figures never lie. That not a single set came our way demonstrates fully the superior playing of the Whitby ladies. The latter are to be complimented, especially for their accurate placing. This undoubtedly was the reason of the decisive victory. Dawson and A. R. Dingman won from the Stewart brothers 6-1, 6-1, Robertson and Campbell lost the other doubles 6-8, 6-4, 6-3.

One of the Toronto papers announced that Revs. So-and-So and Dingman beat Campbell and Robertson.

FALL TOURNAMENT.—The courts have been rented for the summer months to the Methodist Y. M. A. When we take possession again on the 20th Sept. all ought to be in fair shape. From then until the

tournament opens every care will be taken to have them put in the best condition possible. As was mentioned in the April number our tournament will be run off simultaneously with that of University College. It is hoped that every student will do something towards making it a success.

AGREEMENT *re* WHITBY-VICTORIA TENNIS MATCHES.

Subject to ratification by A. U. Executive.

Be it understood:

1. That the players for Victoria be limited to those taking a full undergraduate course and that those for Whitby be limited to resident students.
2. That when one college has a majority of two in the total number of wins the other shall be permitted to call in any graduate or former student of the college who was eligible to play while in attendance.
3. That in case of a tie the tournament shall be decided by an extra match which may be either a double or single.
4. That competition shall continue for twenty meets, the college having the majority of victories at that time to be permanent holder of the shield.
5. That the matches be semi-annual, the meet to be at Whitby in the spring and at Victoria in the fall, the date of the matches to be decided by mutual consent.

THE following graduates of '02 were this year elected to honorary membership of the Athletic Union: W. H. Hamilton, B.A., L. R. Eckhardt, B.A., F. H. Dobson, B.A., and J. H. Fowler, B.A.

Athletics at Queen's.

BY A. R. CAMERON, B.A., '03.

IN giving even a short sketch of athletics at Queen's University we must note the development of Queen's herself. Starting over sixty years ago, with small beginnings, she has passed through many grave crises which threatened her existence, till now she is one of the foremost national colleges of Canada. We of Queen's owe much of this progress to the self sacrificing efforts of the late Principal Grant—"Old Geordie" as he was familiarly called—and sincerely hope that still greater progress will be made under our new head. Yet we must

guard against a too rapid and unsubstantial growth, which may in the end bring only disaster. So in the matter of athletic sports. In the old days when college first started, not nearly so much attention was given to athletics as nowadays. But to-day we, at Queen's, have teams that compete with the great colleges of Canada in sports, and Queen's for years has held the Inter-Collegiate Championship of America in hockey. While we approve of this development we cannot but hope that too much attention will not be given to this part of college life—for after all men go to college primarily for an education and not to win championships in football or hockey. Yet it should be said that, as a rule, the men who are prominent in sports at Queen's, also distinguish themselves in the class-room. And this we consider the best sort of man—the one who neglects neither his work nor his play.

Athletics at Queen's are under the control of the Athletic Committee—an annually appointed committee of the Alma Mater Society, which practically controls all the affairs of the student body. This committee has among its members two citizens of Kingston—a fact which shows the hearty co-operation of the citizens with the College.

The game of association football was the first game taken up at Queen's, and for many years this was the only game played. But in time this was superseded by the more popular and exciting game of Rugby football, so that association for a time was neglected. Under the leadership of "Father Guy Curtis," a team was got together which for years held the championship of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, and very nearly succeeded in winning the championship of Canada. These men were influenced to return to College year after year, but at length there came a time when they had to drop out. As the leaders in sports had neglected to look after new material the team became very weak when these old players left. Profiting, however, from this experience new players have ever since eagerly been sought out, and the inter-year games are of great benefit in this direction. At length in 1897 the desire for a closer relation between the Universities in athletics, and the desire of the authorities to check a seeming tendency toward professionalism led to the formation of Canadian Inter-Collegiate Rugby Foot-ball Union. Since the establishment of this Union, Queen's has won the senior championship once, in 1900, and the Intermediate championship twice, in 1900 and 1902.

The game of hockey, Canada's most popular winter game, owes much of its popularity to the efforts of Queen's men. Queen's was

one of the first colleges to take up this game and her team has won the championship of the I. H. A. four times since its establishment. As mentioned before, she won the inter-collegiate championship of America in 1897, by defeating Yale in New York, but last year she lost this title to McGill. The development of inter-collegiate rivalry in athletics received an impetus this year by the formation of the Canadian Inter-collegiate Hockey Union, and it was chiefly due to the efforts of Queen's men that this step was taken. We cannot but hope that this will foster the spirit of friendly rivalry between the colleges and lead to cleaner and manlier sport. For several years the team has been in the habit of playing games in the United States. These annual trips have always attracted great attention, and we can safely say that this has in a large measure lead to the popularity of this game with our cousins across the border.

Although at Queen's most attention is devoted to Rugby and hockey, yet these are not the only games played. Besides the Rugby and Hockey Clubs, there are the Association Football Club, the Basketball Club, the Tennis Club, and the Track Club. Association football, as stated before, was neglected for some time, but has been revived of late years. Beginning in the fall of '98 a series of games has been held and a strong organization now exists. Last year 'Varsity succeeded in defeating our team after a closely contested game. The Basketball Club is in a flourishing condition, though we have not yet reached the stage when inter-collegiate basketball is feasible. Great interest was taken in tennis until the last few years and tournaments were held every fall. The building operations of late so cut up the campus that this game was for a year or two practically dropped. We are looking forward, however, to having several new courts on the grounds next year and have every expectation that renewed interest will be taken in this game.

The Track Club is but a new organization. It was formed last fall and the intention is to send men to compete in the inter-collegiate sports with McGill and 'Varsity. Every year, however, a Sport's Day has been held in the fall and the records there made lead us to feel confident that Queen's men will hold their own with the other colleges in track athletics.

Our lack of a gymnasium is indeed a serious drawback. For several years there has been an agreement between the university and the city Y.M.C.A. whereby students have had the privileges of the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium on payment of a fee, but this arrangement has been altogether inadequate. A gymnasium is a practical necessity to

every university, and especially so to one which has reached the size and importance of Queen's. It is necessary both for the training of those who are to compete in the games, and for the benefit of such as do not indulge in football or hockey. It is indeed with pleasure that we hear that steps are being taken for the erection of such a building, and we hope that Queen's will in a short time have a gymnasium which will meet her growing needs.

Athletics have of late years been on a good financial basis. Each student on registering pays a certain sum which is devoted to athletic purposes, so that each one bears a share in this burden. It is true that some who thus subscribe may be said to get no return for their money, and this only emphasizes the need of a proper building where those who do not indulge in outdoor sports may obtain proper exercise. The trustees of the university have lately bought a piece of land, and leased it to the Alma Mater Society. Here games and practices are held.

This sketch, necessarily short and incomplete, cannot be brought to an end without mention of Alfie Pierce, our dusky mascot, who has for so many years been faithful to old Queen's. His voice has grown husky, shouting Queen's men on to victory, but he is still able to make himself heard, and we hope he may long continue to cheer our men on to do their noblest for the yellow, red and blue.



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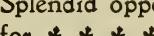
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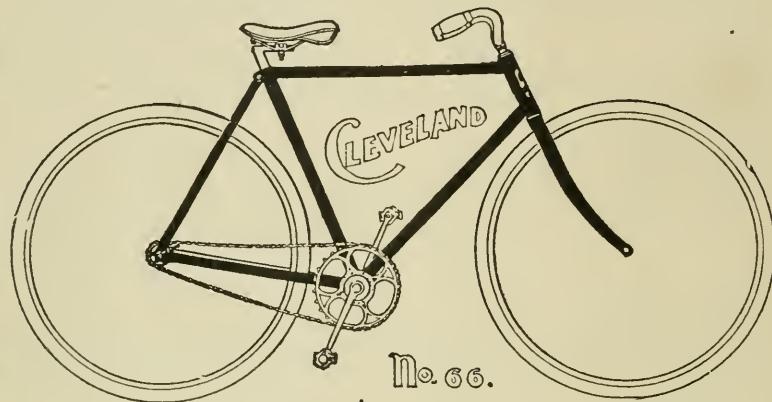
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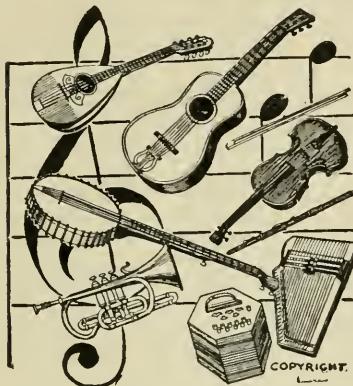


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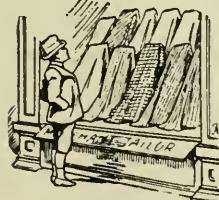
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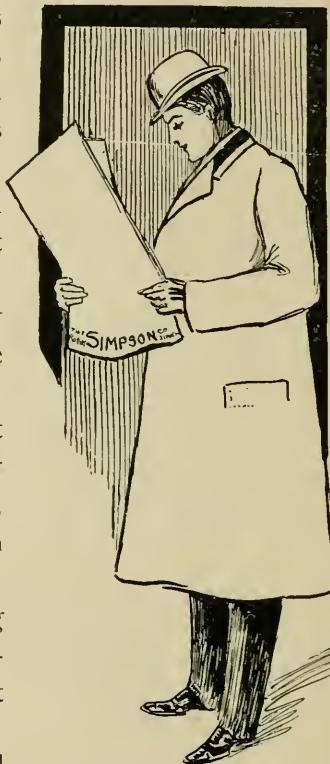
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